



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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(Harris & Ewing)

The Washington Monument, Washington, D. C.

President General's Message

That Reminds Me

IF Daughters will delve into the history of our Society, they will find that the month of August has made its definite contribution to the organization. It was on August 9th, 1890, that a meeting occurred at the Langam Hotel, the residence of Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, attended by Miss Mary Desha and Miss Eugenia Washington, in addition to the hostess, at which meeting these three women formulated definite plans and laid important groundwork in the eventual founding of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Langam occupied the site at the northeast corner of 14th and H Streets, N. W., in Washington, D. C. Nine days later a notice appeared in the *Washington Post*, stating the purposes of the proposed society and the requirements for eligibility for membership and requesting women descended from patriots of the American Revolution to send their names to Miss Washington. This method of procedure testifies to the fact that the membership from the beginning of the Society was secured in a democratic manner and not so exclusively as has at times been believed by the general public.

With these thoughts ringing in their minds, the month of August becomes more important to every loyal Daughter. Our hearts must thrill with pride in the knowledge that from the very beginning, we were truly American and with remarkable intelligence surely laid the groundwork for an organization big enough to cover all of the vast territory now combined within our structure and versatile enough to provide fields for productive activity for every member, without regard to her native and acquired inclinations and desires. Finally, with these thoughts passing in review before our minds, even in the playtime of the summer month of August, each member must feel an urge to still further increase our membership from that vast field of eligible and desirable at present without our fold.

I am reminded that during August the program committees of many of our chapters are charting the course for the new year to commence with fall. I am unable to still a feeling that has been with me at intervals for many years and a feeling that has grown intense as I arrange the personnel of our far-flung committees for this same new year. It is no reflection whatsoever upon the excellent women we proudly claim within our membership, that there is much to be desired on the part of the rank and file who really constitute our peculiar strength in accurate and detailed information of our many activities and programs. I would submit to each program committee during the coming year the suggestion that in such way as appeals most favorably to them, they include presentations and discussions upon individual committee fields, objectives, structures—in short, everything that is embraced within a complete understanding of the work of the chosen committee. Our work is so varied and comprehensive that it is possible that all committees could not—and probably should not—be covered in a single year. But I cannot bring myself to believe that such a program, methodically and deliberately pursued, would not bring a vastly more general conception of and admiration for the Society all of us love so much. An increased pride in identification with an organization capable of so much must inevitably result. Think it over, program committees and chapter officers, and see how the idea appeals to you for your own chapter.

One of our national anniversaries that deservedly stands high in its meaning and importance to our America and consequently to our Society is September 17, Constitution Day. The fact that this is an August message does not make inappropriate its mention because in order to arrange some suitable event for the Chapter in September, thought must be accorded it no later than August. When we pause to contemplate the wisdom of our basic document and how flexible it has proved as world conditions have changed from time to time, as domestic demands have presented themselves and as countless varied and complex problems have arisen, one cannot escape the conviction that somehow a Divine Providence must have had a hand or results would be otherwise. When so much for the whole world today depends upon the preservation of and obedience to the American Constitution, let it not be said that a Society of the high type of ours has permitted the 1947 milestone to pass without appropriate notice. Our country expects informed leadership from the Daughters of the American Revolution at all times. We must not fail!

Estella A. O'Byrne

President General,
N. S. D. A. R.

An Able Defense

GRACE L. H. BROSSAU

DESPITE undue criticism which is often leveled at our organization, we very frequently find good friends who come to our rescue and to them we are always deeply grateful, even though we have learned to take the tirades of the opposition more or less in our stride. One may feel impelled to pour boiling water on a thriving ant hill but one seldom bothers with a lone ant crawling about. With due modesty, we assume the position of the active body.

It seems that Mr. Harold Ickes disapproved of some of the resolutions adopted at the Fifty-sixth Continental Congress, which disapproval he expressed through the columns of the newspapers.

The Editor of a regular Washington release, called the "Capitol Key Hole," took up the cudgels for us in his issue of June 16, as follows:

"Mr. Harold Ickes has expressed his recent displeasure with the Daughters of the American Revolution. At their Fifty-sixth Continental Congress, the ladies of the D.A.R. passed unanimous resolutions endorsing our existing barriers to immigration and naturalization and again forbidding the use of their Constitution Hall by all except white artists and entertainers. Of these resolutions, and that by which the D.A.R. endorsed the continuation of a Congressional investigation of Un-American activities, Mr. Ickes says the Daughters 'should be ashamed.'

"Mr. Ickes used the words 'Constitution Hall' in his denunciation of the D.A.R. but he wittingly or unwittingly failed to explain that this edifice was, and is, private property, built with monies voluntarily contributed by the members. If the D.A.R. restricts the use of its private property as it sees fit, such a decision is none of Harold's business—nor that of anyone else! We would be interested to know just how 'liberal' Mr. Ickes is in the use

of his private property in the matter of entertainment and entertainers."

In his newspaper article, which is before me, Mr. Ickes concedes that some of our resolutions "were good" and while we appreciate that and want to merit his approval, along with that of all of our fellow citizens, it is difficult to understand how he could possibly have read into the forty-seven adopted by Continental Congress, one pertaining to Constitution Hall and its management.

Not one resolution on that subject came into the hands of the Resolutions Committee, so naturally none was presented to the voting body during Congress. Having once been a newspaper man—and still a writer of parts—it is odd that he should have thusly slipped. But then, don't we all, at times?

True it is that the matter was discussed at our Congress last year and was later referred to a "Fact Finding Committee" but in the meantime, the District of Columbia has appointed one of its own of that nature to thoroughly canvass the subject of auditorium rentals and to report its findings to the higher powers.

The stand taken by the Lisner Auditorium and the National Theatre is still unsettled, due to a lack of any reversal of Washington methods of procedure and being a most cooperative body and having no desire to further muddy the controversial waters of the Capital City, we have deferred all action.

The only reference to the subject during the entire week of Congress was when a young newspaper woman approached me, as Chairman of Resolutions, and asked what we were going to do about Constitution Hall. I told her we would do absolutely nothing except to occupy it and cited the reasons given above.

We are well known as a "liberty loving" organization, Mr. Ickes.

Thank you, Mr. Editor.



Vice Presidents General

MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX

The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has the honor to announce the election of Leda Ferrell Rex of Wichita to the high office of Vice President General of the National Society, which is the most recent of a number of national distinctions achieved by her.

Mrs. Rex has thirteen proven lines of Revolutionary ancestors and her work in the State and National Societies has been outstanding. She is a member of the Wichita Chapter and has served her chapter as Vice Regent and Regent. She served the Kansas Society as Vice Regent and was State Regent from November 1934 until April 1938. Five Kansas chapters were organized during her regency and the Kansas State D. A. R. Bulletin was one of her creations. Also through her efforts the "History of Kansas D. A. R." was compiled and published.

In the National Society, Mrs. Rex has served as State Chairman of the Constitution Hall Finance Committee 1926-1934, as National Vice Chairman of Approved Schools Committee 1932-1934, as Chaplain General, 1938-1941 and has just completed her second term of three years as National Chairman of the American Indians Committee. Her first appointment was made by Mrs. William H. Pouch and her second by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge. She served as Vice President, Western District, National Officers' Club, 1942-1946.

Mrs. Rex has also served as National President, Daughters of the American Colonists and is a member of the United States Daughters of 1812, the Daughters of Colonial Wars, National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, National Society of the Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, the National League of American Pen Women, the P. E. O. Sisterhood and is a former promoter of the Children of the American Revolution. She is the Kansas State Regent of the Kenmore Association.

This new national honor which has come to Mrs. Rex is justly deserved. She received the highest vote of all candidates and the Kansas Society is proud of her election to this high office and the honor thus brought to Kansas.



MRS. BRUCE DODSON REYNOLDS

As one of the candidates for the office of Vice President General this year, Mrs. Bruce Dodson Reynolds had the unanimous support of her State Society.

A native of Baltimore County, Maryland and a descendant of many distinguished Maryland families, she married a Virginian and in 1924 came to live in Charlottesville, where her husband is a Professor at the University of Virginia.

Mrs. Reynolds became a member of the Jack Jouett Chapter shortly after moving to Charlottesville and has been an active member ever since. She has served her Chapter as Historian, Recording Secretary, Vice-Regent and Regent; and her State as Chairman of Filing and Lending Committee, as Chairman of National Defense Committee and for the past three years as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. She was State Recording Secretary from 1938 to 1941, and State Regent from 1941-1944. She has served as a member of the National By-Laws Committee, on the House Committee and on the President General's Reception Committee.

During her term of office as State Regent the State Society experienced a steady growth in membership and prosperity, accompanied by harmony and unity of endeavour. Also during her term, a building fund for the Blue Ridge School . . . an approved school situated in Green County, Virginia . . . was started. Although our country entered World War II shortly after the adoption of the Blue Ridge Building project as the principal work of Mrs. Reynolds' Regency, approximately half the sum needed was raised. During this period, Virginia gave willingly and generously to all the activities of the National Society.

At the 1946 State Conference, Mrs. Reynolds was made honorary State Regent and in 1947 she was unanimously endorsed for the office of Vice President General from Virginia.

Mrs. Reynolds recently completed a term of three years as President, State Officers' Club and is now serving as Vice President of the Daughters of Colonial Wars in Virginia.



MRS. HERBERT EUGENE McQUESTEN



LENORA WHITE McQUESTEN was born in Oxford, Maine, the daughter of Henry White and Lenora M. Wardwell. When she was six years of age her parents removed to North Andover, Massachusetts and she has resided in that town ever since.

Mrs. McQuesten was graduated from the State Normal School, Lowell, Massachusetts and taught in the public schools of Berlin, New Hampshire, and North Andover previous to her marriage. She has one daughter. The family are communicants of St. Paul's Church, where during the summer months also worships the family of the Rt. Reverend Henry Knox Sherrill, D.D., Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Mrs. McQuesten became a member of the National Society in 1928 through Betsy Ross Chapter, Lawrence, Massachusetts and has served her chapter as Genealogist, Vice Regent and Regent. During her two years as Chapter Regent, forty-seven new members were added through her efforts.

From 1935 to 1938 Mrs. McQuesten was the Massachusetts State Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee and she served the National Society as Vice Chairman of that committee continuously from 1935 to 1944 under three Presidents General. During her term as State Chairman of this Committee, she introduced as a state project the systematic copying of all tombstone inscriptions in all cemeteries in the state. To aid the novice and to insure uniformity in results, she compiled and distributed "Helpful Suggestions for Tombstone Inscription Copying" now printed and issued by the National Society.

Mrs. McQuesten has served the Massachusetts Society three years as State Counsellor, three years as State Vice Regent and three years as State Regent. The Constitution Hall controversy which arose during her administration was quickly and effectively handled through a pamphlet which she compiled from information supplied by the National Society for publication in the newspapers, supplemented by facts taken from the D. A. R. Handbook. So great was the demand for this pamphlet that 6,250 copies were distributed. The accomplishment in which Mrs. McQuesten as State Regent has taken the most pride, however, has been a net gain in membership for three successive years, there having been no net gain in membership previously since 1930.

In addition to serving the National Society, Mrs. McQuesten's activities have included service as State Registrar and State Counsellor, Massachusetts Society, Children of the American Revolution; State Registrar and State Counsellor, Commonwealth of Massachusetts Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; and National Registrar, National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. At present she is completing a three-year term as a member of the North Andover School Committee.

MRS. LEO CARLISLE GRAYBILL



MRS. LEO CARLISLE GRAYBILL is a native of Montana, her parents having moved to that State from Missouri. Her childhood and early education were spent in Montana and she was graduated from Drake University where she was awarded the coveted key of Phi Beta Kappa. She taught for four years in the high schools of Montana and Iowa.

Her husband is one of the State's prominent attorneys and legislators. Her son graduates this Spring from Yale and her daughter is a junior at Northwestern.

Mrs. Graybill has been active all her life in church work, the past twelve years teaching adolescent girls in Sunday school. During the war she was on the speakers' bureau for War Bonds and gave many hours to the work of the U.S.O. She is a member of many civic, patriotic and educational organizations and has served them in numerous executive positions.

For the past seven years she has been the only woman member of the Great Falls, Montana, Library Board, to which she has just been reappointed.

Mrs. Graybill has served her chapter as Secretary, Chaplain, Vice-Regent and Regent. She has served her State as Parliamentarian, Registrar, Vice-Regent and Regent. She has served for two years as a member of the National Resolutions Committee. Her loyalty to the aims and ideals of the National Society, her experience and her educational background, eminently qualify her for the office to which she has just been elected.

MRS. GEORGE SARTELL

MRS. GEORGE SARTELL became a Charter member of Fort Seward Chapter 25 years ago with continuous service as Secretary, Registrar, Vice Regent and Regent and as State Chairman of the Flag, Americanism, National Defense, Radio, LCT and War Projects Committees.

Ina Pelton Sartell is formerly of Minnesota, the daughter of Ernest H. Pelton and Mattie Curo, both families being early settlers in Minnesota, coming West from the State of Maine as pioneers. After her parents married they traveled further West to Spokane, Washington Territory, where Mrs. Sartell was born. While still a small child they returned to St. Cloud, Minnesota, where Mrs. Sartell received her education. In 1909 she married her school-mate, George W. Sartell (whose family were also pioneers of Revolutionary Ancestry). Mr. and Mrs. Sartell moved to North Dakota and have continued their residence there. To them were born two daughters and a son. The surviving daughter, Inette (Mrs. L. F. Wetsch), resides in Rapid City, So. Dakota.

Mrs. Sartell served her State as Treasurer, Secretary and was Regent during the war. Her executive ability was demonstrated thru the appointment by the late Gov. John Moses to the State National Defense and Civilian Defense Boards where she served the Committees sponsoring war projects. Mrs. Sartell organized the Patriotic Units of War Activities Council serving as President. She assisted in organizing the League of Servicemen's Wives, acting as Advisor, is an executive in Girl Scouts, Past Matron of Order of Eastern Star, Vice-President of Daughters of Union Veterans and Past President of P.T.A. and Arts and Science Club. For a number of years was Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School and active in Church work. Mrs. Sartell was also very active in Red Cross work.

Mrs. Sartell has performed outstanding work for the State of North Dakota as War Time Regent. She has given over 4,000 hours in volunteer service. In recognition for this she has received the American Theatre Campaign Ribbon. The State Society has also placed her name at Valley Forge as War Time Regent. Mrs. Sartell is a member of the National Officers' Club and a special member of the National Membership Committee. She has directed her interest in National Defense.



MRS. WALTER SCOTT WELCH

ALICE TRACY WELCH, born in Wisconsin, came to Mississippi with her parents in early childhood and has lived here ever since. Her father established the first Experiment Station in the United States at Mississippi College and spent the rest of his life developing the agricultural resources of his adopted state. With that background, Mrs. Welch grew up close to the heart of Mississippi. She attended the State College for Women and took one year special training at A. & M. College before entering the Engineering School of the University of Illinois. She taught school several years before her marriage to Walter Scott Welch, a son of Mississippi.

Mr. Welch is one of the outstanding lawyers of the State and two of their sons are following him, quite successfully, in that profession. The other son is an accountant and their only daughter is associated with the Louisiana Department of Public Welfare. The two youngest children served as Lieutenants in the Navy during the recent war.

Mrs. Welch has been a life-long member of the Episcopal Church and active in Diocesan work for many years. She served as Recording Secretary, as Educational Secretary and most notably as Dean of Rural Women. She is a member of Magna Charta Dames, Mayflower Descendants, Colonial Dames, Daughters of American Colonists and Daughters of Founders and Patriots. She has been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution for thirty-five years and has served her Chapter in almost every office. She has been State Treasurer and State First Vice Regent and has just finished a three-year term as State Regent. She has striven to arouse in Mississippi Daughters of the American Revolution a broader loyalty to the National Society and its plans and projects, as well as to encourage them to cherish the historic records and treasures of their own state.



Treasures of Our Museum

THE WASHINGTON APOTHEOSIS PITCHER

LUELLA P. CHASE

State Chairman, D.A.R. Museum Committee, District of Columbia

AFTER the Revolution and the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, American merchant vessels sailed from our Atlantic seaports to all parts of the world. Liverpool, largest seaport of England, was a favorite port of call because of the interesting wares of their famous potters. Printing on china was invented here as early as 1600. In the Liverpool Guide of 1790, Mr. W. Moss asserts:

"Copper plate printing upon china and earthenware was originated here in 1752 and remained for some time a secret with the inventors, Messrs. Sadler and Green. * * * It could not, however, remain long undiscovered that the impression from the plate is first taken upon paper, and then communicated to the ware, after it is glazed. * * *"

This transfer art was first applied to tiles, tableware and other goods by Sadler and Green, who guarded their secret for many years. Sadler retired from business about 1770, leaving Green at the head of the firm. From 1785 the great potteries of Liverpool, Leeds and other cities were making printed ware for American trade, many pieces unmarked, all classed under the generic head of "Liverpool". The most interesting were pitchers (called jugs), cream-coloured and black printed, ranging from miniatures to twenty inches high. These were turned by hand, as can be seen by the slight variation in shape and by the wavy lines at the bottom. The transfer designs were on Queen's Ware (the cream-coloured pottery so named by Josiah Wedgwood in honor of Queen Charlotte), usually depicting flowers and conventional patterns. Later appeared black and white transfer designs on china and porcelain jugs, with portraits of American heroes and inscriptions commending their wisdom and patriotism, which readily caught more American trade. George Washington was shown as President, Soldier, Civilian and Mason in more than a score of designs, the portraits being usually good. After his death several "Mourning" pitchers were made.

The Washington Apotheosis Pitcher dates about 1800, copied from a well-known engraving of the period. The word "Apotheosis" is defined in Webster's New International Dictionary (1935) as "The elevation of a mortal to the rank of god; deification; glorification; ascension from death to glory. * * *". In the large oval medallion there is a tomb with Liberty and an Indian seated in attitudes of grief; Father Time is raising Washington in his shroud from the tomb, while an angel is guiding him upward through rays of



light to Heaven. On the tomb is the inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of Washington. Ob. 14 Dec. A.D. 1799. Ae. 68." Half-circling the medallion at the top are seven winged cherubs' heads; below the medallion, within a black scroll, is the word "Apotheosis". Under the lip of the pitcher, "A Man Without Example, A Patriot Without Reproach". On the reverse side is a spread eagle surmounting a cannon with American flag and two symbolic figures carrying horns of plenty, with inscription: "Peace, Plenty and Independence." This pitcher was bequeathed to the D. A. R. Museum by Miss Mabel E. Crissey of Washington, D. C., in memory of her mother, Hannah Maria Morse Crissey (Mrs. Sardis), Charter Member #724 N. S. D. A. R.; inherited from her great-grandmother, Mrs. Benjamin Cutter Teele, Cambridge, Mass.

References: Liverpool Transfer Designs on Anglo-American Pottery, by Robert Henry McCauley, pub. in Portland, Me., 1942; The Old China Book, by Mrs. Hannah Hudson Moore, the Tudor Publishing Co., New York, 1935; Old Wedgwood and Old Wedgwood Ware, Birmingham, Eng., Museum and Art Gallery, pub. in London, 1885.

(Note) This pitcher is unique in that, on the reverse side is a group entitled "Peace, Plenty and Independence," while on some pitchers there is a ship in full sail.

Illustration note: Liverpool Pitcher, black transfer, apotheosis of Washington.

"Indians in the War 1945"

BY EVA V. PARK

THERE were several hundred Indian women in the various branches of the service, in the recent war.

When there was only one Indian in an outfit of military service he was inevitably called "Chief," which amused as well as pleased the Indian American soldier.

More than 4000 Indians (civilians) left the reservations during each of the war years to take jobs in ordnance depots, aircraft factories, railroads or other war industries. The older people stayed home and increased production of food in spite of lack of help. They invested over 17 million of restricted funds in War Bonds and their individual purchases probably amounted to twice that sum. They subscribed liberally to the Red Cross and Army and Navy Relief societies. The mothers organized War Mothers Clubs and each Indian soldier received letters and gifts. They also helped entertain soldiers who were home on furlough. Now War Memorials are being planned for them.

The Indian casualty list is long, and from theatres all over the world.

The magazine, "Indians in the War 1945," illustrates a picture of Sgt. Jimmy Declay, Apache, standing guard at the gateway of Rome, as the U. S. Army enters the city.

"Reflecting the heroic spirit of the Indians at war in every theatre of action, the list of those specially selected to receive military honors grows steadily." We shall never know of all the courageous acts performed, "with utter disregard of personal safety," but the proved devotion of all Indian peoples on the home front and the conspicuous courage of their sons and daughters in the various services entitle them to share in common the honors bestowed upon the few who have been publicized.

Because the Navajo tongue is comparatively unspoken and unknown among the linguists of the world except among this tribe and a few of the Commission of Indian Affairs, it was chosen for the Code talkers of the Marines in the Pacific theatre. Since two Navajos worked more linguistically fluent than one, and since the blood ties are

stronger, Navajos were selected for Radio transmission of messages always two soldiers together because Japanese could not decipher their language. "To the keen ear it shows a trace of Asiatic origin and a lot of what sounds like American double talk. This strange tongue—one of the most select in the world—is Navajo, embellished with improvised words and phrases for military use. For three years it has served the Marine Corps well, for transmitting secret radio and telephone messages in combat.

The dark-skinned black-haired Navajo code talker huddles over his portable radio or field phone in a regimental, divisional or corps command post, translates a message into Navajo as he reads to his counterpart on the receiving end miles away, thereby transmitting vital information for the success of the war.

Navajo language is one of the world's "hidden" languages. Col. Wetherell Woodworth is furthering this test and working to give Navajo code talkers further education—linguistically—as to proper military phraseology in translations.

Ernie Pyle, in one of his last stories, before his death on Ie-Island, spoke of knowing some Indians from Albuquerque, N. M., "who lived across the street" and he said it was sure good to see somebody from home—but the article described an Indian dance and chant on the beach in the Solomons before the attack on Okinawa. In the chant, the Indians asked the great gods in the sky to sap the strength of the Japanese for this blitz. They put their finger of weakness on the Japs and they ended the chant by singing the Marine song in Navajo. The Indian, Joe Gatewood, who lived down the street in Albuquerque, told Ernie Pyle, "I knew nothing was going to happen to us (on their first landing at Okinawa). On the way here there was a rain-bow over the Convoy and I knew everything would be alright."

But later, when the First Division met the terrific impact of the onslaught in the south of Okinawa, a Marine turned to a Navajo code talker and said: "O.K. yazezy what about your little ceremony? What do you call this?" The Navajo replied with a

smile, "This is different, we prayed only for an easy landing."

At times, the typical Indian gyrations into which this race lapses is not understandable, but whether Christianized or not their primitive belief asserts itself in times of crises or impending death.

Private Clarence Spotted Wolf, a Gros Ventre Indian from Elbowwoods, North Dakota made plans for his funeral with his tribesmen in Dakota when he went overseas in August 1944.

Instructions:—

"If I should be killed, I want you to bury me on one of the hills east of the place where my grandparents and brothers and sisters and other relatives are buried. If you have a memorial service, I want the soldier to go ahead with the American flag, I want a cowboy to follow, all on horseback, I want one of the cowboys to lead one of the wildest of the T over X horses with saddle and bridle on—I will be riding that horse." He was killed Dec. 21, 1944 in Luxembourg. On Jan. 28, in Elbowwoods, North Dakota, the memorial services were carried out in his honor. It was impressive. The Stars and Stripes presided over the winter-bare hills where Clarence Spotted Wolf's family and friends carried out his wishes. There were soldiers; there were cowboys; and his own saddle had been placed on the T over X horse, which was led in the procession.

It is pleasing to fancy the spirits of brave warriors long departed watching benignly from the Happy Hunting Grounds. As for the empty saddle, who knows?

The magazine, "Indians in the War 1945" lists over three hundred Indians on Bataan and Corregidor from all sections of the country. It is hoped that the entire data of Indian Americans in World War II may be compiled in one volume when all records are in, detailing the whole story of the Indian contribution to the victory.

**BIOGRAPHY OF IRA HAMILTON HAYES,
PIMA INDIAN, WORLD WAR II,
AUGUST 1942—DECEMBER 1, 1945**

Ira Hamilton Hayes, Pima Indian from the Gila Indian Reservation, Arizona, a survivor of the flag raising on Mount Surabachi, in the battle of Iwo Jima, Okinawa.

Ira Hamilton Hayes was born at the Indian Agency, Sacaton, Arizona, January 12, 1923, a son of Joe E. and Nancy Hayes.

He moved to Phoenix, Arizona, as a child and was educated in the Indian schools there. Later his family moved to Bapchule, Ariz., where his father is now farming.

Hayes enlisted in the Marine Corps in August 1942, received his basic training at Recruit Depot, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif. He was promoted to the rank of Private First Class, Dec. 1, 1942. After further training at Camp Pendleton, he went over seas with a parachute Battalion and fought in the jungle of Bougainville. A sharpshooter on the rifle range, Hayes was trained as a scout and a sniper and was armed with a Springfield, 30-calibre 1923 model rifle, with a telescope sight. After the campaign he was returned to the United States in February 1944—just one year after he left. He was then transferred to the then-forming Fifth Marine Division and became a rifleman in "E" Company, 28th Marine Regiment.

While a member of the 28th Marines, Hayes participated in the battle of Iwo Jima, and was one of the Marines who took part in the flag raising over Mount Surabachi. The picture taken of the group raising the flag later became famous and was used as the basic picture of the 7th War Bond drive.

Private First Class Hayes was promoted to the rank of Corporal in June 1945 and discharged from the Marine Corps Dec. 1st, 1945.

Mr. Hayes is entitled to wear the Asiatic-Pacific area ribbon with two stars; the World War II Victory Medal and the letter of Commendation Ribbon which he won for his efforts in the Northern Solomon Islands.

The official address of Mr. Hayes as contained in the record of this Headquarters is as follows:

Mr. Ira Hayes
Box 906
Bapchule, Arizona.

W. E. RILEY, Brigadier General,
U. S. Marine Corps
Director Division of Public Information.

Ira Hamilton Hayes received his education in the Phoenix public schools, the Phoenix Indian school and the Government school at Sacaton, Arizona.

When war broke out Ira entered the Marines, August 26, 1942. There were a

great many Pimas in the Marines. He saw action first at Vella Lavella, which is about 80 miles from Bougainville. After many months in this area he was returned to the United States and his old unit disbanded.

He was then transferred to the Fifth Division, extra training was given him at Camp Pendleton, Calif., where he stayed until Sept. 1944. He was shipped to Hawaii, where he spent many months in jungle training. After that came the day when the unit left for Iwo Jima.

They knew that the little 8-square-mile island was well defended and heavily guarded. The great day came and the little island reverberated under the impact and roar of great guns, but the Americans, as always, proved to be the better, the enemy was defeated and at the earliest possible moment, the six men, of whom only three remain, made their way over difficult terrain to the top of 580 ft. Mount Surabachi, carrying with them the Stars and Stripes and planted it firmly there to float out to the breeze 6000 miles from the homeland.

The rest of the story is well known to all readers of U. S. newspapers—how the survivors were sent around the entire country, spearheading the 7th War Loan Drive.

When Hayes was asked during his fur-lough at Bapchule, what it was that he most wanted to do, he replied, "To be back to the old Fifth Division and help finish the job."

He refused to be a leader of a platoon, because, as he explained, "I'd have to tell others to go get killed and I'd rather do it myself."

Ira Hayes was made First Commander of the American Indians' Association, at the National Congress of American Indians on May 19, at Chicago. A luncheon was also given Hayes and his comrades at which time Hayes made a speech which was broadcast.

He was discharged Dec. 1, 1945.

"IRA HAMILTON HAYES"

DATA FROM "INDIANS IN THE WAR 1945"

In the spring of 1945 there were approximately 24,520 Indian-Americans (not including officers) in the military forces of the United States whose enlistments were distributed among the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Marines.

The story of the Indians' contribution to the winning of the war, has been told only

in part: Reflecting the heroic spirit of Indians at war in every theatre of action, the list of those specially selected to receive military honors includes the name of Ira Hamilton Hayes, Pima Indian from the Gila River Reservation, 11 miles west of Sacaton, Arizona.

Pfc. Ira Hayes and two surviving comrades, Pharmacist's Mate John Bradley and Pfc. Rene A. Gagnon, were ordered home from the Pacific theatre of war to take part in the 7th War Loan Drive, because of the nationwide attention won by Rosenthal's dramatic photograph of the flag raising—symbol and expression of the invincible American spirit, on Mount Surabachi, Okinawa, where six Marines raised the Flag on the summit of the volcano under heavy fire.

Ira Hayes came home on Sunday, April 23rd. On Tuesday, May 1, 1945—more than 1000 Indians of the Pima tribe gathered at Bapchule, a village in the Reservations to pay honor to their fellow-tribesman and to celebrate his safe return. A barbecue feast under a canopy of brush, was followed by an impressive religious ceremony with prayers led by Protestant and Catholic missionaries and songs by several church choirs. Mrs. Hayes, Ira's mother, asked two girl soloists to sing the hymn "He will deliver."

How so many could have received the word in so short a time, without the use of telegrams or any modern communication system seems marvelous. The Indian method of disseminating news still baffles the comprehension of those connected with modern communication facilities.

The entire celebration was carried out as smoothly as if it had been worked out days in advance, and the religious aspect of the program was evidence of the deep sincerity and appreciation of this family, as well as the community, that their son and tribesman had been a survivor in the battle of Iwo Jima. Rev. George Walker, Presbyterian missionary, in a talk, gave a short resume of the life of Ira Hayes, to date.

There is one figure on the poster, put out for the 7th War Loan Drive, showing the six Marines who raised the flag on Iwo Jima that stands out. It is the man with rifle slung across his shoulder. It is the figure of Pfc. Ira Hamilton Hayes, Pima Indian from the Indian village of Bapchule, 11 miles west of Sacaton, on the Gila River Reservation.

He is known nationally now for he has been pictured and headlined from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the representative of the fighting "Indian Americans" in our Army, Navy and Marines.

There is a world of difference in the meaning of this combination of words as compared with the old style combination, "American-Indian."

He is proud of his race and glad that he was born an Indian. He sought no place of distinction, he wished only to do his share and it was while carrying out his duty that he sprang into prominence. Another Pima Indian, Clinton Rivers, who was wounded on "D" Day on Iwo Jima on a ship just off shore when the Stars and Stripes were planted on Mount Surabachi, later returned home, and described the scrap on the tiny island. He said: "When we saw Old Glory run up on the island we had fought for so hard, it gave me a feeling inside that I can never forget."

Ira Hayes was born in Sacaton, Jan. 12, 1923. His mother says he was a good looking baby, bright and attractive from birth. The family moved to Phoenix, after a few years and Ira attended Washington public school, beginning his education as a manly little fellow of five years. Then he went to Grant public school and won a fine place for himself among the white boys of that school.

When he was nine, his parents moved back to Bapchule on the Reservation and Ira went to the U. S. Indian school there and finished the sixth grade. From the 7th grade to 10th he attended the Government school at Sacaton, after which he went to the Phoenix Indian School.

He made quite a name for himself in football and basketball and enjoyed all sports to the limit as do nearly all Indians.

War broke out and Ira entered the Marines Aug. 26, 1942. There are a great many Pimas in the Marines for they have long ago learned that Marines are often at the scene of action first when the fighting is toughest and they admire the spirit of this branch of the service and the way in which they soon have the situation in hand.

He saw action first at Vella Lavella, which is about 80 miles from Bougainville. It was a first rate scrap and a good preliminary to later action at Bougainville itself, where the Marines showed their mettle and their fighting spirit against heavy odds under

particularly bad conditions. In these early days of our offensive our men suffered severely from malaria, tropical diseases and murderous mortar fire.

After many months in this area he was returned to the United States in Feb. 1944, and his old unit disbanded. He was put in the Fifth Division which was busy carving out a niche for itself in the hall of fame by hard fighting and cleverly planned offensives.

Extra training was given him at Camp Pendleton, Calif., where he stayed until Sept. 1944. He was shipped to Hawaii, where he spent many months in jungle training and on duty in various capacities.

After that came the day when the unit left for Iwo Jima.

They knew the island at Japan's back door was well defended and heavily guarded. Plans were carefully made, men were rehearsed again and again. Timing was perfected and co-ordination between units was worked out with extreme care.

The U. S. Navy was to play a very large part in addition to transporting the men who were to fight, and in many cases to die in the taking of the little 8-square-mile island. The great day came and the battle was on. The rocky little island reverberated under the impact and roar of the great guns.

The enemy was determined to hold the island no matter what the cost. Our command was to take it. Flesh and blood met flesh and blood, and American men were proved as always to be the better. After a particularly bitter battle the enemy was defeated and at the earliest possible moment the six men, of whom only three remain, made their way over very difficult terrain to the top of 580-ft. Mount Surabachi, carrying with them the emblem of free men, the Stars and Stripes, and planted it there to float out to the breeze 6000 miles from the homeland. A couple of Airfields were made in the vicinity for our mighty air fleets that we might soon subdue the enemy that had embarked on Pearl Harbor Day, over a mission of terror and destruction.

When the job was done the Marines moved on to conquer other islands to the north, on the way to Tokyo. The rest of the story is well known to all readers of U. S. newspapers; how the three survivors were sent around the entire country spearheading the 7th War Loan Drive, appearing in all

the great cities of America.

When we asked Ira during his furlough at Bapchule, what it was that he most wanted to do, he replied, "To be back to the old 5th Division and help my buddies finish the job."

The National Congress of American Indians gave a luncheon in honor of Hayes and his comrades in Chicago, May 19, at which a brief speech by Hayes was made and broadcast. At this meeting he was made first commander of the American Indian Veteran's Association. Pharmacist's Mate Bradley stated in an interview that Hayes was a "marked man on the

island because of his cool level-headedness and efficiency." He refused to be a leader of a platoon, according to Bradley, because as he explained, "I'd have to tell other men to go get killed, and I'd rather do it myself." When he and two others were ordered home to take part in the War Loan Campaign, Hayes was reluctant to leave his fighting comrades, and after a few weeks in the United States, requested that he be returned to overseas duty, where he felt he would be of greater value to his country.

I am indebted to Mrs. Pearl Carlton, Past State Historian, for help in obtaining this material. "Data from Indians in the War" 1945.

I Am An American

BENJAMIN E. NEAL

I am an American.
The Golden Rule is my rule.
In humility and with gratitude to Almighty God,
I acknowledge my undying debt
To the founding fathers
Who left a priceless heritage
Which now is my responsibility.
With steadfast loyalty
I will uphold the Constitution
And the Bill of Rights.
I will treasure my birthright
Of American ideals.
I will place moral integrity
Above worldly possessions.
Problems of interest to my country
Shall be of interest to me.
I will count my right of suffrage
To be a sacred trust,
And I will diligently strive
To prove worthy of that trust.
I will give my full support
To upright public servants.
But those with unclean hands,
I will firmly oppose.
Each obligation that comes to me
As a true American,
I will discharge with honor.
My heart is in America
And America is in my heart.
I am an American.

An Autobiography of Julia Newman Jones, Granddaughter, As Told to Anna Bemis Cutler

I WAS born near Mauckport, Indiana, the youngest child of John F. Newman and Amanda Wright. My Grandfather, Jeremiah Wright, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War and people were yet telling stories of that war when I was little. He enlisted from Virginia and helped build Fort McIntosh. Later he was detailed as an Indian spy. I have his time-worn discharge from the Continental Line. David Bryant Chapter of York, Nebraska, made me a member and I am one of the few six Granddaughters in the state.

My father was a river pilot and sailed from Mauckport to New Orleans. I went once on a flat-boat load of vegetables with my cousin, Lucy Boone Brandenburg. Father's sister married Craven Boone, a nephew of Daniel Boone. There again, I heard historic tales. We sailed on a boat of the highest class coming home but if I could make the trip but once I would choose the flat boat for interest.

Father died in 1868 and mother in 1873 and in 1876 I came to Lincoln, Nebraska, to attend the University. Lincoln was but a spot on the prairie with population about 6,500. We crossed the river, the whole train, on a ferry at Plattssmouth and I thought I would rather stay forever than do that again, and I did!

Indians told the first Lincoln settlers that salt water was good medicine, (there were large salt flats there,) so the city bored an artesian well in the Post Office square and had a fountain in the shape of a fish with the water pouring out of its mouth and all of the people drank from it. It was the only fire protection we had.

People drove miles to carry away the water for "What ailed 'em," and it did contain other minerals and possessed medicinal value. I used it but once. I was invited to the inaugural reception of Governor Nance and had a beau. That morning I found a rough place on my chin and went to the drug store for salve for I was determined to be beautiful that night. Later

I threw my hand up and some of the medicine caught on it and landed in my eye. We bathed it in the salt water for hours but when my escort arrived I could not appear with one eye swelled shut.

After I had been in Nebraska a few days I asked how all the tools got broken and my brother said, "Go and look at the ground." I took a double handful of earth and let it fall through my fingers and it was filled with little white balls. They were grasshopper eggs! Each ball contained many eggs but the next spring was cold and rainy and they did not hatch. This explained the mended tools. Where a man's hand had rested, the handle was impregnated with sweat and the hoppers liked to chew the salty wood. The story has no novelty for Nebraska readers but no chronicle of that time is complete without grasshoppers included. An eighty-acre corn field went in two hours. The insects covered the stalks until they were black and bent over, in a few minutes it was unrecognizable and in a few hours, annihilated.

One memory dear to me is the singing school I attended. We went to the different country schoolhouses. Once in the coldest time of winter the men put a wagon box on runners and we started for a country settlement. On the way the box left the runners and we were thrown into six feet of snow under the box. After we had dug out we walked the six miles to our destination, singing all the way. We went often to the penitentiary to sing for the prisoners. We ended every program with "Home, Sweet Home," and dozens of the men cried when we sang that song.

In 1885 I went to the western part of the state to visit a brother who had taken a homestead there. I found I could buy the right to a hundred and sixty acres for fifty dollars and I took it. Brother George had served in the Civil War and only needed to stay on his for one year but I must remain for five. We built houses twenty-

four feet apart. His was half sod, half frame; mine all frame, 12 x 16, with a real door and two windows. I had two chairs, a rocker I have yet, a shelf and hooks for wardrobe, and a stove and table hauled from Lincoln, a bed with a straw tick, a feather tick and a rag carpet. I seldom left my place and played fair with the Government. A woman near me stayed one night each six months on hers and lived in Denver the rest of the year but I was honestly a homesteader. I hardly was settled when a hail storm broke my two windows. That was the same for me as it would be for you if you lost every window in your house.

Such ground as that unbroken sod was! We took a spade and lifted the sod, dropped in the seed and harvested a crop without a drop of rain that summer. I sent two barrels of melons to Lincoln in the fall.

My brother sent me a rooster and a dozen hens which I did not expect and had no place for them, so I took them in the house with me. I always had supposed a rooster crowed to tell it was morning but that one began at midnight and announced something every fifteen minutes until daylight when I arose and hastily began his future home. I saved a hundred eggs to set but my brother came to visit and brought me a ham and before he left we ate every egg and all the ham. Life on a farm embraced all the work in the world. Men had no improved tools nor machinery, not even the most ordinary articles of use. All of us were poor. Women made soap, lard, clothes—even clothes for men—dried fruits, salted hams and bacon, corned beef, put down salt pork, sauerkraut, churned butter, dried vegetables, made pumpkin butter, hominy, saved seeds and herbs, sewed every little rag into carpets, molded candles and scrubbed hours of their lives on the unpainted boards in the floors. No bathrooms, electric iceboxes, vacuum cleaners nor washing machines. Greasy, smoky lamps to clean and we were thankful for them instead of the candles of our fathers, some of which we yet used. You who turn a faucet cannot realize what it meant to pull the water up hand over hand, the pail always empty when you were busiest and the well nearer the barn than the house.

A kitchen stove, if the cobs were laid end

to end, consumed enough to reach from earth to Heaven and worse still, I often had to take a sack and go to the prairie to gather buffalo chips. I proved up in 1890 and moved to York where my brother, A. J. Newman, was County Clerk and he promptly made me his deputy. Nepotism was not heard of then. One day I was working on the docket and an old man came in and asked me to marry him. I was so astonished that I answered without even knowing what I was saying, "Why, you are old enough to be my grandfather, go and soak your head!" He argued with me and when my brother returned he found that in my embarrassment I unconsciously had put the whole conversation on the docket! For weeks the page that was eliminated showed.

In 1929 I broke my hip and after months in a York hospital where debt increased faster than income, I went to the Soldiers' Home in Grand Island and lay there to let my pension accumulate and pay my bills to hospital and doctors. No woman ever had better care, due to which I now can walk. How was I eligible to the home? In 1901 I had married Aaron Jones, veteran of the Civil war and the finest and best of all men. He passed on in 1915.

The Daughters of the American Revolution is the most lovable and interesting thing in life to me and its members have sent messages and souvenirs like showers of blessings to a sick, shut-up old woman who must sit and think most of her time. My sincere thanks to every member.

The last paragraph of this article contains a sincere and beautiful tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution from a woman who has apparently lived a long life and in a way such as few of us have been privileged to experience.

We may well draw a valuable lesson from her summation of the qualities of our Society, for it is only by constant and earnest effort that we can make and keep it interesting to the thousands of individuals whom we desire to reach.

Perhaps the word "lovable" can best be translated into the term of indispensability to our membership; and then drawing the line down to an even finer point, let us make it applicable to our own D. A. R. Magazine.

Committee Reports

Junior American Citizens Committee

THIS year we had the largest number of J. A. C. clubs ever recorded, 7337, and a membership of 241,335. Let me congratulate all the fine State Chairmen of this committee, both old and new, who by their concerted efforts attained this goal. Also the National Vice Chairmen who contacted their divisions and kept them interested, merit the highest praise.

These have been busy, happy years together and I deeply appreciate all that you have done to make them so successful.

Listed below are the prize winners in the National Contest of Poems, Songs and Essays.

POEM CONTEST

First prize—"Our Prayer" by The Citizenship Club, 5th Grade, Frank Johnson School, San Antonio, Texas.

Second prize—MacArthur Club, 7th grade, Cedar St. School, Hempstead, New York (by William Wexted, 12).

Third prize (tie)—Thomas Edison Club, 6th grade, Washington School, Hempstead, New York (by Margaret Mustaka, 11).

Third prize (tie)—Thomas Edison Club, 8th grade, Washington School, Hempstead, New York (by Stuart Brecker, 13).

Third prize (tie)—Thomas Edison Club, Washington School, Hempstead, New York (by Virginia Ruch, 12).

Honorable Mention—General Douglas MacArthur Club, 5th grade, Ivy School, New Haven, Connecticut (by Margaret Hayes).

Honorable Mention—Junior American Citizens Club, 6th grade, Elizabeth School, Charlotte, North Carolina (by Ronald Locke, 11).

Honorable Mention—Thomas Edison Club, 4th grade, Washington School, Hempstead, New York (by Emily Moore, 9).

Special Award—"The Ten Commandments of Junior American Citizens," Thomas Edison Club, 8th grade, Hempstead, New York (by Patricia Hathway, 13).

Special Mention—Semi-rhymed Club Report, Busy Bee Club, David G. Burnet Elementary School, Houston, Texas (by Sarah Rains).

SONG CONTEST

Original Music and Words

First prize—Thomas Edison Club, 7th grade, Washington School, Hempstead, New York (In Praise of J. A. C., by Laurence Wasserman, 12). Winner for 4th consecutive year.

Second prize—General Eisenhower Club, 6th grade, Lincoln School, Augusta, Maine ("We're J. A. C.'s," by Judith Perry, 11).

Third prize—Thomas Edison Club, 4th grade, Washington School, Hempstead, New York ("Rah, Rah, Rah, for J. A. C.," by Joan Ward, 9, music by Werner Die-man, 9).

To Familiar Tunes

First prize—Junior American Citizens Clubs, 6B grade, Highland Park School, San Antonio, Texas. Tune, "For Me and My Gal" ("J. A. C.'s are Marching").

Second prize—Roosevelt Rocketeers Club, 6th grade, Washington School, Rock Springs, Wyoming. Tune, "Silent Night" ("J. A. C." by Ella Sellers).

Third prize—General Eisenhower Club, 6th grade, Lincoln School, Augusta, Maine. ("J. A. C." by Katherine Hildreth) Tune, "America."

Honorable Mention—Betsy Ross Club, 4th grade, Roosevelt School, Rock Springs, Wyoming. ("Song" by Steven Henderson) "Jingle Bells."

Honorable Mention—"Roaming in the Gloaming," Betsy Ross Club, Port Angeles, Washington. (Members, 5-7 years old) (Marching with Old Glory).

Honorable Mention—Robert E. Lee Club, 8th grade, Darling Consolidated School, Darling, Mississippi. "God Bless America" (J. A. C.'s Always).

ESSAY CONTEST

First prize—Thomas Edison Club, 4th grade, Washington School, Hempstead, New York (by Billy Reppenhagen, 9).

Second prize—Thomas Edison Club, 7th grade, Washington School, Hempstead, New York, (by Laurence Wasserman, 12).

Third prize (tie)—Mary M. Pease Club, 7th grade, Williams School, Augusta, Maine, (by Sally Hanson).

Third prize (tie)—Thomas Edison Club, 8th grade, Washington School, Hempstead, New York, (by Cynthia Berk, 13).

Third prize (tie)—Thomas Edison Club, 4th grade, Washington School, Hempstead, New York, (by Charlotte Chastain, 10).

Third prize—Thomas Edison Club, 6th grade, Washington School, Hempstead, New York, (by Robert Skene, 11).

Honorable Mention—Fort Belvoir Club, 7th grade, Post Children's School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, (by Joan Linkswiler, 12).

Honorable Mention—Junior American Citizens Club, 4th grade, Frank Johnson School, San Antonio, Texas, (by Margarita Rodriguez).

Honorable Mention—Junior American Citizens Club, Dirigo School, Maine, (by Jane Blanchard, 9).

Honorable Mention—Fort Belvoir Club, 7th grade, Post Children's School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, (by Albert Johnson, 12).

Honorable Mention—Robert E. Lee Club, 7th grade, Darling Consolidated School, Darling, Mississippi, (by Martha Ann Patton).

The names of these Prize Donors came in too late to be listed in the May Magazine but let me thank them for their interest and the encouragement their generosity has given to so many Clubs: Col. Lowrey Chapter, Monmouth Chapter, Nova Caesarea Chapter, Penelope Hart Chapter, Scotch Plains Chapter and Wampum Mill Chapter, all of New Jersey.

MAYMIE DARNELL LAMMERS

(Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers)

Past National Chairman.

Junior D. A. R. Assembly Committee

GREETINGS, JUNIOR DAUGHTERS:

THIS will be the last report from your present Junior Articles Chairman.

Graduating from Juniordom will bring no chance for inactivity for me, as our Princess Hirrihigua Chapter here in St. Petersburg, Florida, has recently honored me with the Regency of our chapter. With two-hundred active and one-hundred thirty-three associate members you can readily understand the amount of "inactivity" possible. No doubt other Junior graduates over the country are taking various offices in their Senior Chapters. These recognitions by the Seniors should be an inspiration to Juniors everywhere. Also it should interest young women just out of school to come into Daughters of the American Revolution early, instead of waiting as many do, with the thought that Daughters of the American Revolution is "Mother's Club." There is much to be done in our organization by young women. They are needed. The training received in C. A. R. and Junior committees is invaluable, giving experience needed later for offices in Daughters of the American Revolution and other organizations as well.

It has been a pleasant duty these last two years to visit with you all thru these columns, and to bring messages from one group to another. Letters from a number of Junior Committees stating that they were

subscribing for the magazine so that our articles could be read at their meetings have been most encouraging. Also several regents have written about the enthusiasm of their Juniors and that our articles interested new members in our ranks. Some wonderful friendships have blossomed from our correspondence and from the National Board and Assembly meetings. Many of you who have never before attended the Assembly must now feel that you know various members about whom news has appeared in these articles. That is as it should be, that our articles can draw us together in friendship thru loyalty to our organization.

During these two years every message that has come to me has been personally answered and some mention of it made in a report to the magazine. If yours has not appeared, you may know that it was a part of one of those ill-fated reports that somehow failed to appear in the magazine, due to circumstances beyond the control of Mrs. Nason, our National Magazine Chairman, or of your Junior Articles Chairman. I appreciate Mrs. Nason's fine co-operation and thank her.

Being a C. A. R. Promoter, in which I am very much interested, I have written of the importance of this Children's Society, as well as stressing the need for more of the men of our country to form S A R groups.

Just recently, a Tri-City S A R has been organized in Tampa, Clearwater and St. Petersburg. We must all work to interest the men of our families and acquaintance in making the S A R even stronger. The more strength we can pool in these three real organizations for Americanism, the less chance there is of the growth of other "isms" not so helpful to the welfare of our great Republic.

Two letters have come recently from the West; one from Virginia (Mrs. A. M.) Sutton of Tyler, Texas and the other from Frances (Mrs. Fred) Heddens, State Junior Membership Chairman of Mason City, Iowa, telling of the good work their Juniors are doing. Both Frances and Virginia were asking about the Wheel and Distaff Committee since so many of the older Juniors have stayed with them because there were so few of the younger ones and now that the graduating age has been set, they were

delighted to learn that there is a place for the graduates.

The Princess Hirihiagua Wheel and Distaff Committee will find itself very busy this next year, as they will function as my Ways and Means Committee. This year we started our campaign for a building fund and with other needs for money too, as usual, for our projects, real exertion on the part of everyone will be necessary.

I wish to thank all who have contributed so willingly and helpfully to the success of our articles and appreciate the encouragement from all parts of the country. It has been a real pleasure to work in such harmonious atmosphere and I wish my successor the same fine cooperation and joy in preparing the Junior articles next year.

Cheerily,

VORA MAUD SMITH,
Chairman Junior Articles.

Conservation

THE annual Breakfast Program Meeting of the Conservation Committee was held on Tuesday, May 20, in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower in Washington, D. C. There were 128 members present, including National Vice Chairman, Mrs. J. R. McGiffert of the Central Division, Mrs. James H. Dorsey, Chairman of Historic Trees and Mrs. Albert D. Gilmore, Special Chairman for War Service Gardens, besides many state chairmen and state regents.

Mrs. Willard Steele, Chaplain General, gave the invocation. Mrs. James H. Dorsey spoke enthusiastically of her work for Historic Trees. Mrs. Dorsey has completed several albums of pictures of historic trees and their histories, which have been sent to her by state chairmen. These albums may be seen in the D.A.R. Library.

Mrs. Dorsey made awards of certificates representing a gift to each, of a great grandchild descendant of the famous Cambridge Washington Elm. The award for 1946 was given to California D.A.R. in recognition of establishing a Tribute Grove honoring servicemen and women of World War II. Mrs. Charles Danforth, State Vice Regent of California, accepted the award.

The state award for 1947 was presented to Arkansas in recognition for planting a

memorial highway, honoring their servicemen and women of World War II. Miss Marie Lloyd, State Regent and Miss Ruth Massey, State Chairman of Conservation for Arkansas, accepted the award.

The chapter award for 1946 was presented to Washakie Chapter of Thermopolis, Wyoming, for aiding in the planting of a Memorial Grove of ash trees to honor the memory of deceased veterans of World War II. Mrs. Lee C. Stoddard, State Regent and Mrs. Mark Cox, State Chairman of Conservation, accepted the award.

Another state award for 1947 was presented to South Carolina D.A.R. for dedicating three-fourths of an acre of the newly planted pine trees "In Honor of the Living and In Memory of the Dead from South Carolina in the Second World War." Mrs. Munnerlyn, State Regent accepted the award.

Mrs. Albert D. Gilmore expressed gratitude to those chapters that sent seeds for the War Service Gardens at the six U. S. bases in the Pacific, also for the flowers sent by many chapters to the various Naval bases for Navy Day Memorials. Mrs. Gilmore read letters of appreciation from the Surgeons of the Eighth Army and of the Army Ground Forces in the Pacific for the seeds sent by D.A.R. members.

The following gives a brief idea of the contents of these letters: "It is with a great deal of pleasure and appreciation that I acknowledge receipt of the very fine box of garden seeds transmitted to me under the auspices of the D.A.R.—I can tell you without reservation that the men who will receive these seeds and who will derive the benefit, will be most appreciative of the fact that they have not been forgotten even though hostilities have ceased."

Mrs. J. R. McGiffert, Chairman of Decorations for the Breakfast, introduced the practical Conservation idea, by making all of the place cards and flowered doilies for the juice glasses, also the very clever favors at the speakers' table. She presented a most useful and attractive Conservation apron, fitted with towel and pot holder, made from materials at hand, to the National Chairman.

Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, State Chairman of Oregon, who obtained a report from every chapter, gave the benediction.

Mrs. James H. Dorsey and your National Chairman arranged and maintained a Conservation exhibit table for the first three days of Continental Congress. Beautiful photos of the National Tribute Grove were available for all to see. Pamphlets containing similar pictures of the National Tribute Grove were distributed on the day that the National Chairman gave her report.

My sincere thanks go to all regents, state and chapter chairmen of Conservation for their faithful services and splendid achievements of the past three years.

FLORENCE H. PATTERSON
(Mrs. Nathan R. Patterson),
Chairman, 1944-1947.



Introducing the New Editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

IT IS with pleasure that I announce the appointment of Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau as the Editor for our Magazine. Mrs. Brosseau needs no introduction to our membership but to those outside our organization I wish to state that she has all the qualities which an Editor of our Magazine should have. She not only is familiar with

every phase of our activities but she is experienced in public relations and organization work.

I am personally grateful to Mrs. Brosseau for accepting this appointment and I anticipate an outstanding magazine under her editorship.

ESTELLA A. O'BYRNE,
President General.

State Conferences

RHODE ISLAND

THE 53rd State Conference of the Rhode Island Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was held on Thursday, March 13, 1947 at the Narragansett Hotel in Providence, R. I.

Promptly at 9:30 o'clock Mrs. Howard B. Gorham, State Regent, declared the 53rd Annual State Conference in session. She was escorted to the platform by a processional led by the State Marshal, Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories, followed by Pages and Color Bearers, National and State Officers.

As this was election year there were no guests present from out of the State. However, greetings were brought by the Vice Regent, Mrs. Louis Oliver; Vice President General from R. I., Mrs. T. Frederick Chase; Ex Vice President General, Mrs. John T. Gardner; State Regents, Mrs. Philip Caswell and Mrs. Arthur McCrillis. Greetings were also brought by Nat. Vice Chairman Junior Membership, Miss Susan W. Handy and State President Rhode Island Society, C. A. R., Mrs. Walter J. Brown. Both Miss Handy and Mrs. Brown urged us to help procure a larger membership for them in the C. A. R. of to-day who become the Daughters of the American Revolution of tomorrow.

The morning meeting was devoted to reports of the State Officers and of the State Chairmen of National Committees. Mrs. Albert E. Congdon, State Historian, reported that over \$1700 had been given toward the Valley Forge Memorial Tower and \$85 toward the purchase of a tract of land in California upon which stand the giant Redwoods. This tract is to be a Memorial to our War Veterans.

As we pressed for time the two-minute reports of the Chapter Regents were filed with the Secretary.

At twelve o'clock an impressive memorial service was conducted by Mrs. Warren A. Sherman, State Chaplain and Mrs. Albert

L. Parks, State Registrar, with Mrs. Howard S. Almy as Soloist. At this time resolutions on the death of Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, former Vice President General, State Regent and Organizer of the Esek Hopkins Chapter were read. Mrs. Almy sang two songs—One Sweetly Solemn Thought and City Four Square.

After a recess for luncheon the Afternoon meeting opened at two o'clock.

The choosing of the Rhode Island Good Citizenship Pilgrim from the 24 High School girls selected by vote in their schools was an interesting feature of the afternoon. Miss Dorothy Forsell, a Senior at the North Providence High School was the one chosen. This entitled her to go to Washington with the D. A. R. delegation in May.

Mrs. Louis Oliver, State Vice Regent, and former Regent of the Esek Hopkins Chapter was elected State Regent for the Term 1947 to 1950. Those elected to serve with her were as follows: Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Ira B. Stilson, State Chaplain; Mrs. Samuel C. Wardwell, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Raymond M. Nickerson, State Corresponding Secretary; Miss Hattie O. E. Spaulding, State Treasurer; Mrs. William J. Reid, State Registrar; Mrs. Roger G. Martin, State Historian; Miss Sarah G. Steadman, State Librarian and Mrs. Marian L. Small, State Custodian.

Mrs. Howard Gorham, outgoing Regent, was endorsed for the Office of Vice President General to be presented at Congress in 1948. She was also made Honorary State Regent.

With the retiring of the colors the 53rd Annual State Conference was adjourned.

A reception to the Officers-elect immediately followed the adjournment of the Conference.

ELIZABETH R. CONGDON
(Mrs. Albert E. Congdon),
State Historian.

 TEXAS

THE forty-eighth annual State Conference of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Plaza Hotel in the historic city of San Antonio March 18 through March 21.

The State Regent, Mrs. Edward Rowland Barrow, being completely familiar with all phases of the work and able to understand the needs in Texas as well as the National organization, presided at one of the greatest meetings that Texas Daughters have experienced.

The State Board met in San Antonio on Monday prior to the State Conference.

The National Defense Symposium held Tuesday afternoon at 1:45, with Mrs. A. B. Horn, State Chairman, presiding, was of great interest. Mr. Howell Burnett, Educational Service Officer, gave an address on Immigration and Naturalization Service.

An impressive Memorial Service, Mrs. J. Wesley Edens, State Chaplain, presiding, was given following the Defense program.

The State Regent's Evening was held Tuesday at 7:30. Many welcome addresses by members of the hostess chapters and also the Mayor of San Antonio and the President of the Chamber of Commerce were presented.

We were indeed fortunate in having a number of distinguished guests present. Those who were presented and who brought greetings were:

Mrs. Frederick Brewster Ingram, Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R.

Mrs. Stanley Thorpe Manlove, Recording Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.

Mrs. Lucius W. McConnell, President National, National Society, United States Daughters of 1812.

Mrs. John M. Wilcox, President General, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Frank G. Trau, National Treasurer, National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists.

Miss Mary Elizabeth McNeil, Senior President, Texas Society, C.A.R.

Lew T. Carver, Jr., Junior President, Texas Society, C.A.R.

Miss Marion Mullins, Past Organizing Secretary General, introduced the ex-Vice-Presidents General and Honorary State Regents.

Dr. R. M. Hawkins, President of Sul Ross State Teachers College at Alpine, Texas, gave the address of the evening and stressed the importance of education. The State Regent's Reception followed the program.

Many reports were given Wednesday morning. Mrs. Stanley Thorpe Manlove closed the meeting with an interesting and inspirational address. Reports were given at the afternoon meeting.

A patriotic program was held Wednesday evening. Musical artists of San Antonio and the showing of patriotic films made up a program long to be remembered.

Thursday morning was given over to reports and business, and in the afternoon reports of the Chapter Regents were given. Many outstanding reports of the work done the past year were made.

Historical Evening was held in the Minuet Room of the historic Menger Hotel. Before the program Mrs. Henry Wofford gave a humorous and interesting history of the famous hotel. Mrs. Clifford H. Osborne, State Historian, presided over the meeting and presented two Texas Artists, Mr. Stephen Castlebury, tenor, and Mr. Lee Norrell, accompanist, who gave a program of American Music.

 NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE Forty-sixth Annual Conference of the New Hampshire Society was held at the Unitarian Church in Nashua on April 9th and 10th. Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua, assisted by Anna Keyes Powers Chapter, Hollis and Capt. Josiah Crosby Chapter, Milford was hostess.

At 3:15 p. m. on Wednesday, a beautiful memorial service was held and loving tribute was paid to the 32 New Hampshire Daughters who have gone on during the year. Wednesday evening, at the Nashua Country Club, came the annual banquet. At this time, guests were presented and New Hampshire's Good Citizenship pilgrim received her pin and certificate from Mrs. Talmadge. The high light of the banquet was the inspiring address by Mrs. Talmadge "Tap Roots of America." A reception for National and State Officers followed the banquet.

The Conference was opened on Thursday morning with the State Regent, Mrs. Edward D. Storrs presiding. The Conference was welcomed to Nashua by a representative of the mayor, and by Mrs. Charles E. Potter, Regent of Matthew Thornton Chapter. Greetings were given by Honored Guests and the Reports of the State Officers were read.

During the noon recess, a luncheon was served at the church, where Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, Librarian General, gave a fine talk on our library at Washington.

At the afternoon session, reports of Chapter regents, State Chairmen and special committees were given. These reports included that of the tellers who submitted the following list of officers for the coming three years:

Regent, Mrs. David W. Anderson, Manchester; Vice Regent, Mrs. J. Wendall Kimball, Lancaster; Secretary, Mrs. Harry Parker, Goffstown; Treasurer, Mrs. Dana A. Emery, Manchester; Historian, Mrs. James Austin, Dover; Registrar, Mrs. George Rowell, Concord; Librarian, Mrs. Charles Potter, Nashua; Auditor, Mrs. Thomas Clifford, Franklin.

Reports at the Conference showed that New Hampshire has contributed well over one thousand dollars to the Valley Forge project, having met its quota for the Stained Glass Window, purchased a floor section, and placed many memorial tablets for its members.

A book of legends of New Hampshire Indians compiled during the past three years was presented to Mrs. Talmadge.

Honored guests of the Conference were: Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, President General; Mrs. Frederick Smith, Librarian General; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Nat. Chairman of Magazine; Mrs. Howard B. Gorham, State Regent, Rhode Island; Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, State Regent, Maine; Mr. Harry E. Sherwin, State Treas.-Sec. N. H. Sons of the American Revolution.

The Credentials Committee reported 189 registrations.

After the conference was adjourned, an informal reception was held for the newly elected officers.

LAURA G. WADLEIGH,
Ex-State Historian.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION assembled for the Thirty-third Annual Conference, March 19 to 21, in Watertown, with 39th Star as the hostess chapter. Wednesday evening following a dinner honoring the state officers, the Board of Management meeting was held at historic Mellette House. Here, later, the hostess chapter presided at a charming reception.

Thursday morning at an unusual Indian breakfast, Mrs. J. B. Vaughn, Vice-President General and Vice Chairman National Committee of American Indians, discussed the needs of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls.

Mrs. Robinson presided with grace and tact over the session. At the first regular meeting officers and guests were introduced, notably Miss Glenda Holcomb, our Good Citizen Pilgrim, Mrs. Vaughn and Mrs. Joe Cutting, Past State Regent of North Dakota and Past Vice President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. After music by students of St. Mary's, reports of state officers were read.

Thirty-ninth Star Chapter was hostess at the pleasing luncheon.

The afternoon meeting opened with an impressive memorial service conducted by Mrs. W. H. Bayles, State Chaplain, followed by Committee and Chairmen's reports. The banquet Thursday evening was charmingly high-lighted by Mrs. Cutting's address, in which she told Daughters that it is their duty to see that their heritage of freedom is passed on, unimpaired, to generations to come.

Friday morning Committee reports were completed and election of officers was held. Mrs. Robinson was re-elected State Regent; Mrs. A. F. Scharnweber, Vice Regent; Mrs. W. H. Bayles, Chaplain; Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, Recording Secretary; Miss Lucile Eldredge, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. R. W. Mishler, Treasurer; Mrs. Lee Hunt, Registrar; Mrs. B. W. Neiber, Historian; Mrs. Patty, Librarian.

LUCILE ELDREDGE,
Corresponding Secretary.

COLORADO

THE regent, Mrs. Roy Dudley Lee, presided at all meetings of the Forty-Fourth Colorado State Conference, held in Colorado Springs from March 10 to 12 at the Broadmoor Hotel. Hostess chapters were Gunnison Valley, Mount Garfield, Arapahoe, Zebulon Pike and Kinnikinnik. The Officer's Club held a banquet at the hotel the night before the conference opened. Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig sang and Mrs. G. L. Koonsman, Chaplain, played the violin.

At the first meeting, Mrs. Lee presented distinguished guests, who were Mrs. John L. Marshall, First Vice President General, Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers, National Chairman of Junior American Citizens Committee and Mrs. Roy V. Schrewder, State Regent from Kansas. Each gave a message of help and inspiration. We were welcomed to Colorado Springs by Mr. Earl L. Mosley, City Manager.

Throughout this conference emphasis was placed on Junior American Citizens groups, National Defense and strong warnings against un-American activities everywhere in our land.

Judge Phillip P. Gilliam of Denver Juvenile and Family Relations Court, addressed the assembly on some causes for and suggested cures for delinquency among children. Benjamin Hilliard, Jr., Past President S. A. R. in Denver, gave a convincing address on Peace and War at the National Defense luncheon. Colonel Nelson P. Jackson, Deputy Chief of Staff, 15th Air Force and Brigadier General Harry P. Sherman, Commanding General of Camp Carson, were present and added much of interest to the subject of defense.

Reports from 28 chapter representatives showed progress in many projects.

Outstanding among reports from State Chairman of National Committees was that of having distributed 5,032 D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship in the State. Junior American Citizens with Mrs. Charles Hoffman of Denver; Junior membership with Mrs. E. Roy Chesney of Denver; National Defense with Mrs. W. Barrie Huston of Denver; and Press Relations with Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd of Denver; all rated special praise for fine work.

The State Daughters of the American Revolution gave a \$100.00 scholarship to Julia Chen, a Chinese student, who had been given a Chinese reconstruction scholarship before. She is now attending Western Michigan College of Education at Kalamazoo, Michigan. \$250.00 was given for wall sections honoring the battleship *Colorado* at the Memorial Bell Tower, and \$25.00 for Children of the American Revolution honoring Mrs. Fred W. George. Thirty-two Colorado Chapters are on the honor roll and all chapters contributed to the stained glass window at Valley Forge. Colorado is well represented on every roll of the Bell Tower. Every Chapter is also on the honor roll at Tamassee. Gifts this year amount to over \$2,000.00 for Approved Schools. The net increase in membership for three years in Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution is 157.

An interesting pageant was given by children of Whittier School of Colorado Springs. This was under the auspices of the J. A. C. Mrs. E. S. Lammers spoke at the J. A. C. luncheon urging continued interest and work in J. A. C.

Mrs. Fred D. Blackford presented a dress contest winner for Girl Homemakers' Committee.

There was an increase of fourteen schools taking part in the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage. The winner was Grace Ann Nelson of Greeley.

Another outstanding accomplishment was the sponsoring of a bill in our State Legislature to place statues in Statuary Hall in Washington of a Colorado pioneer citizen. Statues of Governor John Evans and General William Jackson Palmer will be placed in our National Capitol. As a result of a concurrent resolution by the General Assembly of Colorado these two men were chosen.

In the beautiful memorial service forty-two members were reported as having passed away during the year.

The fine Broadmoor Hotel offered relaxation and renewed social contacts.

The conference adjourned after election of officers for the next three years. Mrs. Charles T. Crockett of Pueblo will be the next State Regent.

HELEN R. BROWN

(Mrs. James Schuyler Brown),

State Corresponding Secretary.

Chapter Activities

PEACE PIPE CHAPTER (Denver, Colo.). As early as 1941 the U.S.O. Service Men's Center was established in Denver, Colorado and Peace Pipe Chapter entered into this kind of work.

Soldiers by the thousands came to Denver to receive special training, then departed for combat areas.

The Daughters of the American Revolution saw a rich field of work awaiting them. Peace Pipe, Denver and Colorado Chapters divided the time, each taking a third week. The hostesses volunteering were on duty from 10:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. each day. The servicemen, many of them having just passed their eighteenth birthdays, were homesick. Some thought the draft an adventure soon over with, others looked into the future with misgiving. They all came to the desk for stationery. On receiving it, if the boy had just arrived he would ask "How much?" The reply—"No charge." A bright smile, a thank you, a quick step in the direction of the typewriters.

Each hostess was pledged to furnish five or more dozen cookies. These were placed in bowls or jars on reading tables beside easy chairs.

Late issues of all current magazines were in abundance. Good books were placed on wide open book shelves.

This was all carried on in what was known as the Daughters of the American Revolution room on the fourth floor of a building taken over entirely by the Denver Servicemen's Center, which we furnished in part. Here also was the Symphony Room. This was very popular because we had on hand many excellent records. The pianos were much in demand, though most of the boys were not concert artists.

The big event for us was the "Come and Get It" hour, Sunday evenings from 4:30 to 5:30 o'clock. Here on the fourth floor would be seated five or six hundred servicemen while the Daughters served home made sandwiches, all the boys could eat, pickles, coffee, milk, potato chips, doughnuts, ice cream, fruit or candy. This was followed by a good program of local artists, and this in turn by a dance.

That our efforts were appreciated is shown by the following statement from the management of the Denver Servicemen's Center:

"Hail and Farewell! Daughters of the American Revolution are here shown serving chow for the sixth and last time to G.I.'s at the Servicemen's Center, 1417 California street. Since the inception of the U.S.O., the ladies of the D.A.R. have annually sponsored the 'Come and Get It' hour at the Center. They considered the event last week as their 'positively final appearance' on the theory that the U.S.O. will be out of existence next year. The Organization has asked for its 'Discharge Papers' Dec. 31, 1947.

"It's a safe bet that the loyal and patriotic D.A.R. will continue to serve G.I.'s as long as the need exists, U.S.O. or no."

MARTHA E. LONG

(Mrs. L. E.),

Chairman, Hospitality and Servicemen's Committee.

EDMUND ROGERS CHAPTER

(Glasgow, Ky.) met January 1, 1947, in the home of Mrs. W. D. Dickinson. The unusual feature was the tribute to the Chaplain, Flora Angeline Brooks Ely (Mrs. J. C.), on her ninety-sixth birthday. She is a great-granddaughter of Joseph Little, born in New Jersey, a member of Baldwin's regiment of Artificers of the Continental Army and Margaret Little.

Other great-granddaughters in the chapter are Katherine Shirley Baird (Mrs. V. H.), descended from Thomas Shirley, born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, served in the 8th Virginia regiment under Colonel Abraham Bowman, and Mary Yates.

Ella Shader Clayton (Mrs. J. E.), Past Chaplain, from James Forbes, born in Virginia, place of residence during service Shenandoah county, Virginia, and Sallie Hubbard.

Annie Smith Frei (Mrs. Frank), from Simeon Everett, born in Bedford county, Virginia, served in 5th Virginia regiment under Capt. Gross Lerugg, under command of Gen. Scott, and Elizabeth Nelms. Also

from great-grandfather John Humphrey, a Revolutionary soldier, and Margaret —.

Jennie Jean Smith Jones (Mrs. V. R.), Past Regent, from Isaac Smith, born in North Carolina, served in Bailey's North Carolina regiment, and Sary Hampton. Isaac's father, Michael Smith, served as gunner in Capt. John Kingsbury's company in Col. John Lamb's North Carolina regiment.

Victoria Mackey Myers (Mrs. B. F.), from Jesse Grubbs, born in Virginia, served as Captain of Virginia troops, and Mary Younger.

Ella Ellis Ralston (Mrs. Howe), Past Treasurer, from John Wheeler, born in 1755 in Albemarle county, Virginia, served in militia, Illinois Department, and Betsy Emerson.

Loulie Rogers Richardson, from Edmund Rogers, born in 1762 in Caroline county, Virginia, served as dispatch carrier for Gen. Weden in 1781, and Mary Shirley. Miss Richardson's mother and aunt are the granddaughters of this chapter.

Sallie Price Yates (Mrs. W. A.), from William H. Price, born in Caroline county, Virginia, served in North Carolina regiment, place of residence Warren county, North Carolina, and Mary —.

Nellie Burnett Dickinson (Mrs. W. D.), Past Historian and Compiler of History of the Edmund Rogers Chapter (1922-1938), from George Herndon, born in 1762 in Virginia, served in 1778 in North Carolina militia under Capt. Kindrick and Col. Saunders; 1779 under Capt. James Herndon, his father, and Frances Rogers.

Twelve members signed the charter of Edmund Rogers chapter December 6, 1922. One, Annie E. Rogers Kilgore (Mrs. E. Y.), was a granddaughter of Edmund Rogers; five were great-granddaughters: Jennie Boles Ellison (Mrs. E. T.), Bettie Owsley Snoddy (Mrs. S. G.), and Miss Jennie Owsley, from John Parham, born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, served in 15th Virginia regiment, was at Valley Forge, and Mary Gee, Joannetta M. Chism Jenkins (Mrs. J. C.), from James Chism who served in 2nd and 10th Virginia regiments, and Mary Howard. Of the five great-granddaughters who signed the charter Nellie Burnett Dickinson is the only one in the chapter to-day.

NELLIE BURNETT DICKINSON
(Mrs. Wm. Day).

LONE TREE CHAPTER (Greensburg, Ind.) observed the fortieth anniversary of its organization with a dinner party at the American Legion Home Friday night, June 6th. The dining room was decorated with garden flowers. The table centerpieces were flat bouquets of wine and white flowers centered with tall white candles. The place cards bore the Flag and dates 1907-1947.

Following the dinner the Regent, Mrs. Sam Alsmen, paid tribute to Mrs. Maude K. Johnston, the only surviving charter member, in a bit of verse. She then introduced Mrs. Harold Ogden who acted as toastmistress. Mrs. Ogden expressed the chapter's regret that Mrs. Johnston was not able to be present. She then called for the member with the most years to her credit and Miss Vessie Riley responded with thirty-nine years. Past regents and guests were then presented.

Mrs. Adaline Loper then gave a history of the organization of the chapter. Mrs. Loper told of the first meeting which was held at the home of Mrs. J. B. Kitchen, April 6, 1907. Fourteen charter members were present and nineteen made up the roster when the charter was received June 7, 1907. Mrs. E. C. Stimson was the first regent.

Mrs. Ogden conducted a memorial service for the deceased charter members. During this service Mrs. Omer Warneke furnished violin music. As a part of the service white candles were lighted for each deceased charter member by Miss Victoria Woolverton, daughter of a charter member and Miss Mary Craig, granddaughter of another charter member.

Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, member of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter and state recording secretary, was introduced. She told how the land was acquired for the buildings in Washington and gave highlights of the banquet held in Washington at the close of the 56th Continental Congress.

The committee for the anniversary consisted of Mrs. Charles Loucks, Mrs. Harold Ogden, Mrs. Andrew Moore, Mrs. Charles Howe, Mrs. C. B. Williams, Mrs. Omer Warneke, Mrs. Robert L. M. Meek and Mrs. Adaline Loper.

HELEN R. OSBURN,
Recording Secretary.

SANTA ROSA CHAPTER (Santa Rosa, Calif.) wishes other Daughters in our country to know that our member, Clara V. Black, was chosen as the typical mother of 1947 by the Eagles Aerie #210. Our chapter had nominated Mrs. Black for that position as we felt that here was a mother worthy indeed to stand with the much-praised pioneer mothers.

Mrs. Black is descended from the Revolutionary hero, Ebenezer Adams of Connecticut. She also has the distinction of having been graduated from the old Santa Rosa High School in the same class as Believe-it-or-not Bob Ripley. Before her marriage she worked three years for Luther Burbank so she has thus known Santa Rosa's two most distinguished citizens. Left a widow when three of her sons were merely tots, she has reared four fine, healthy, well-behaved sons. The oldest boy, a brilliant student and original thinker, is now practicing veterinary surgery. The other three boys are still in school. Their mother supports them by acting as community representative for all magazine subscriptions.

The Eagles treated Mrs. Black to an entire day of celebration, starting with a breakfast and concluding with an evening banquet in her honor. They provided a shopping tour that any woman would envy. At each store where a stop was made a ready-wrapped parcel of merchandise was presented to Mrs. Black. At the banquet she had three of her boys and her sisters present to see her honored. Our chapter is happy in feeling that Mrs. Black had only a little of the reward so justly due her.

ISABELLA TOD HESSEL
(Mrs. Ben Hessel),
Corresponding Secretary.

EDMUND RANDOLPH CHAPTER (Richmond, Calif.). Within five weeks and five days the Edmund Randolph chapter was organized and confirmed by the National Society on May 19, 1947, with twenty members on the organization register.

The new chapter was sponsored by Sierra Chapter, first chapter to be organized in Berkeley, California. Mrs. Dorothy Pillsbury Stetson, Regent of Sierra Chapter, assisted by Mrs. Oscar Evans, acting Chaplain and Mrs. Ella B. Brown, acting Flag Chairman, following the beautiful and

dignified organization program prescribed by the National Society, installed the officers. Mrs. Heward Armstrong, Regent of Esperanza Chapter of Oakland, was a guest.

The guest speakers for the evening were Mrs. Charles F. Lambert, past State Regent of California and Mrs. Emily Axtell, Instructor of Naturalization classes in the Richmond public schools.

The chapter takes its name from Edmund Jennings Randolph of Williamsburg, Virginia (1733), American Statesman, Governor of Virginia, Aide-de-Camp to General George Washington in the Revolutionary War and one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States; also from a descendant of his, an Edmund Randolph, prominent in California history, who is alleged to have named the city of Richmond after his natal city of Richmond, Virginia. These two men are shining examples of the principles of Liberty, Loyalty and Justice for which the chapters of our National Society stand united.

MRS. JAMES A. MCVITTIE,
Historian.

JOHN CRAWFORD CHAPTER (Oxford and Lake Orion, Mich.) The members of the John Crawford Chapter of Oxford and Lake Orion were happy to accept an invitation to help celebrate the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes at their home in Royal Oak, Michigan, on April twenty-seventh. The couple were the recipients of the best wishes of the many relatives and friends who were guests, as well as many gifts and flowers.

The chapter was organized in 1918. Mrs. Barnes and two of her daughters became members in 1920 and another daughter joined later when she became of age. A son belongs to the S. A. R. Another son served in World War I.

After the death of a daughter, Mrs. Barnes brought up her four grandchildren. Three of her grandsons served in World War II and one granddaughter, who belongs to the D. A. R., was in the service. Three generations of this family belong to the D. A. R. The present members are very much interested and active in the work and two are past regents.

VERA M. BURNS
(Mrs. Charles G.),
Historian.

EDWARD BUNCOMBE CHAPTER (Asheville, N. C.). On April 9, 1947, Edward Buncombe chapter entertained representatives of all the chapters in the First District at a luncheon at the Langren Hotel in honor of our State Regent, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway of New Bern, N. C. Among other State officials attending were Mrs. E. C. Gregory of Salisbury, Mrs. Joseph S. Silversteen of Brevard and Mrs. H. J. Dunavant of Charlotte.

The guest speaker, Miss Carraway, reviewed the accomplishments of the National Society and spoke of work yet to be done. Of this work, that occupying the interest of the State chapters at present is the restoration of Governor Tryon's Palace at New Bern. The speaker pointed out that the State has 201 new members and has organized two new chapters. She reported fine attendance records at all district meetings and State conferences. There are 3,233 members in the State, she said, as of March first.

Miss Carraway discussed the national projects of the organization, particularly the bell tower at Valley Forge, dedicated May 18th. She said the State of North Carolina had appropriated \$250.00 to have the name of the battleship North Carolina inscribed in the memory room. She also spoke of the educational work of the State, especially of Crossnore and the gifts made to the Veterans' hospital at Swannanoa of radio, phonographs and book-projectors; also to the U. S. Naval hospital at Camp LeJeune and Marine air station at Cherry Point. At the close of the meeting Miss Carraway spoke over Radio station WUNC.

Mrs. E. C. Gregory, past State Regent and past Vice President General, at present State chairman for the restoration of Tryon's Palace, spoke of the plans by which the palace is to be restored. Mrs. Joseph S. Silversteen, also a past State Regent and past Vice President General and at present National Vice President of the Children of the American Revolution, brought greetings from that society and recognized the organizing president, Mrs. J. M. Tatum, who has just completed the reorganization of Captain David Vance chapter of the C.A.R., sponsored by the Edward Buncombe chapter, D.A.R.

Mrs. H. J. Dunavant, acting National Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee, spoke of the great importance of

keeping a correct record of all past history.

Luncheon was served in the Governor Vance room at the Langren Hotel, arranged by the capable chairman, Mrs. Asbury G. Barnett.

The District Director, Mrs. S. H. Bushnell, together with the chapter regents of all seven chapters and many members from each, making a total of about 85, were present to greet the State Regent, Miss Carraway.

After a brief business meeting, the meeting adjourned for a scenic tour through Biltmore Forest, stopping at the beautiful home of Mrs. Julian A. Moore, where the guests enjoyed a lovely tea and social hour.

MARY A. MORRIS

(Mrs. Gilbert H.),

Regent.

JOHN CLARKE CHAPTER (Social Circle, Ga.). On May 16th John Clarke Chapter held its thirtieth anniversary at the home of the Regent, Mrs. M. A. Sandifer, who presided. Beautiful arrangements of peonies, sweet peas and roses decorated the living and dining rooms where those present enjoyed a most interesting program.

After the meeting was opened by Mrs. Sandifer, one stanza of America was sung and the pledge to the Flag and the American's Creed were given. The life of Edward Alexander MacDowell was presented in a very charming manner by Mrs. Joe Walton, assisted by Mrs. J. F. Wiley, Miss Charlotte Reed and Ann Sandifer. The program included "Witches Dance", "A Little Piece of Heine", "Bell Flowers", "Two Humoresks", "Horn Call", "Love Song of the Indians", "Fast Moving Dance of the Indians", "Uncle Remus" and two Gershwin Preludes, by Miss Reed: "A Visit of the Bears" by Mrs. Walton and Miss Reed: "To a Water Lily" and "Scotch Poem" by Mrs. Walton: "To a Wild Rose" by Mrs. Wiley.

During the social hour, Ann Sandifer played the Prelude in C sharp minor by Rachmaninoff and Chopin's Military Polonaise.

The chapter, organized by Mrs. R. P. Sweeney, has supported National and State activities and has met all Honor Roll requirements. There are thirty-four members enrolled. Four new members were added to the roll this year.

MRS. CLARENCE TUCKER,

Publicity Chairman.

MAJOR THOMAS WICKES CHAPTER (Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.). Mrs. Sarah Louise Davis Butts Knickerbocker, a charter member of Major Thomas Wickes Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Douglaston; and second oldest member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the country, celebrated her 100th birthday on March 4, in her home in Owego, N. Y.

Mrs. Knickerbocker is the grandmother of Mrs. Leo P. Dorsey, Regent of Wickes Chapter, who makes the trip to Owego each year to visit her grandmother on her birthday.

Tioga County's oldest resident, Mrs. Knickerbocker was born in Dryden, N. Y. in 1847 and grew up in that locality. Being a lover of music, she learned to play the accordion and the organ; she even made flutes from cornstalks, as a child, and could play tunes on them.

Mr. and Mrs. Knickerbocker were married for 62 years and had five children, three of whom are living.

Mr. Knickerbocker served with Company I, 143rd New York Volunteer in the Civil War, for two years and had the experience of being left for dead on the battlefield. He was rescued by some Southerners and cared for until he could rejoin his unit.

Mrs. Knickerbocker is a descendant of Asa Whitney and Isaac Lawrence (her name being in the Lawrence Book of Genealogy as Sarah Louise Davis Butts). Her husband, who was 85 when he died in 1930, was descended from Harmon Jansen Knickerbocker of Friesland, Holland, who settled near Schenectady.

Seven of Mrs. Knickerbocker's great-grandchildren and one grandson served with the Armed Forces during World War II. She herself has lived through four wars, the Civil War, the Spanish-American, and the two World Wars.

Her grandfather, Michael Butts and his family settled in Dryden when her father was only five years old. The pioneer had to clear a thickly wooded plot in order to build the log cabin which became their home.

At the age of nine, Mrs. Knickerbocker had the honor of being one of the passengers on the maiden trip of New York's first railroad, the Elmira, Cortland and Northern.

As a young bride, she recalls making her own wool and knitting socks and stockings from it. She remembers the thrill she experienced with each successive improvement in lighting—from her own dipped candles to the kerosene lamp, then the gas lights and finally the electric lights.

Although she has been totally blind for the past six years, Mrs. Knickerbocker still takes a keen interest in world activities. She listens to the radio and loves to chat with her friends and neighbors.

Despite the fact that she cannot see her relatives, she knows each one of them by the touch of their hands. She knitted for three years after losing her sight. Her mind is clear and alert and she is in the best of health.

Grandma's birthday is quite the occasion in the family. Relatives from far and near are always on hand to celebrate the day with her. This year, five generations were represented at the family dinner party in her home. There were her three children, six grand-children and the great and great-grand-children.

Among the hundreds of tokens of love and affection she received on her centennial anniversary were two dozen roses from the members of Major Thomas Wickes Chapter.

ERNESTINE H. FOWLER, *Historian*,
Major Thomas Wickes Chapter.

INDIAN HILL CHAPTER (Indian Hill, Ohio). On Twelfth Night, January 6, 1947, Mrs. O. B. Kaiser, Regent, entertained with a silver tea and Bell program for the benefit of the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower.

Mrs. Kaiser, a "bell" hobbyist, gave a talk showing some of her unusual collection of bells, denoting the difference between swinging bells and carillons. To illustrate her talk outstanding and rare recordings of famous bells and carillons were played, one being the Mariemont Carillon with which Mrs. Kaiser has sung, her voice carrying with the bell tones for several miles.

Miss Ramona Kaiser read her poem "Washington and Valley Forge" in costume and told about the bell tower, after which an offering was taken in an old ship bell, upside down. The chapter realized their portion toward the Bell Tower fund.

RAMONA KAISER.

Department of the Treasurer General

D. A. R. Membership

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of June 1, 1947		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA.....	46	2,014	23	2,037
ALASKA.....	1	21	1	22
ARIZONA.....	7	441	9	450
ARKANSAS.....	26	1,119	8	1,127
CALIFORNIA.....	99	5,370	171	5,541
CANAL ZONE.....	1	51	1	52
COLORADO.....	36	2,318	19	2,337
CONNECTICUT.....	56	5,114	31	5,145
DELAWARE.....	6	331	1	332
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	60	3,711	84	3,795
FLORIDA.....	37	2,713	69	2,782
GEORGIA.....	84	5,095	20	5,115
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....	2	163	4	167
IDAHO.....	10	470	3	473
ILLINOIS.....	113	8,278	108	8,386
INDIANA.....	91	6,071	19	6,090
IOWA.....	94	4,352	40	4,392
KANSAS.....	58	3,004	18	3,022
KENTUCKY.....	62	3,496	18	3,514
LOUISIANA.....	29	1,471	8	1,479
MAINE.....	38	2,098	5	2,103
MARYLAND.....	33	1,666	27	1,693
MASSACHUSETTS.....	104	5,934	110	6,044
MICHIGAN.....	63	4,609	33	4,642
MINNESOTA.....	49	2,126	21	2,147
MISSISSIPPI.....	35	1,918	8	1,956
MISSOURI.....	87	4,676	42	4,718
MONTANA.....	13	647	4	651
NEBRASKA.....	43	2,092	16	2,108
NEVADA.....	1	102	2	104
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	37	2,018	9	2,027
NEW JERSEY.....	84	5,214	74	5,288
NEW MEXICO.....	8	465	1	466
NEW YORK.....	177	14,480	280	14,760
NORTH CAROLINA.....	71	3,247	46	3,293
NORTH DAKOTA.....	10	290	4	294
OHIO.....	124	8,180	58	8,238
OKLAHOMA.....	36	1,852	16	1,868
OREGON.....	30	1,218	7	1,225
PENNSYLVANIA.....	133	12,018	102	12,120
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	1	35	1	36
PUERTO RICO.....	1	28	.....	28
RHODE ISLAND.....	23	1,183	4	1,187
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	54	2,225	29	2,254
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	13	410	3	413
TENNESSEE.....	72	3,218	21	3,239
TEXAS.....	78	5,072	49	5,121
UTAH.....	3	195	3	198
VERMONT.....	31	1,507	3	1,510
VIRGINIA.....	83	4,263	60	4,323
WASHINGTON.....	36	1,835	22	1,857
WEST VIRGINIA.....	43	2,999	15	3,014
WISCONSIN.....	44	2,127	22	2,149
WYOMING.....	9	394	21	415
FOREIGN: CHINA.....	1	37	.....	37
CUBA.....	1	63	.....	63
ENGLAND.....	1	43	.....	43
FRANCE.....	2	82	.....	82
GERMANY.....	1	12	.....	12
ITALY.....	1	26	.....	26
AT LARGE.....	.....	.....	19	19
TOTALS.....	2,592	156,237	1,792	158,029

NEW HAMPSHIRE



All Ten Counties in New Hampshire have D. A. R. Chapters as follows: Belknap (5), Rockingham (6), Strafford (2), Sullivan (3). Total, 38.

Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, that state which pioneered in exploration and settlement, is represented in our Library by those invaluable Provincial Papers 1723-1763, 1764-1776, 1749-1792, New Hampshire State Papers 1776-1783, Volumes 8-14-15-16-17-18 and Town Papers Volumes 9-11-12-13 which are official references to organization of towns and contain thousands of names, incidents, and records, the value of which is too often overlooked. Here also are to be found *proof* of "loyalty to the Cause of American Independence" that should be recognized by our Society as eligibility to membership.

Many fine county and town histories contain extensive genealogical material that many are seeking. These families, mostly from Massachusetts, spread out into Maine, Vermont and northern New York and their records solve many a genealogical puzzle.

Our sketch this month is contributed by Miss Priscilla Hammond of the State Historical Society.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire is an old and historic state, first settled in 1623 only three years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock and is one of the thirteen original states. It is a small state and occupies an inconspicuous position in the republic. If all our soil were horizontal we should occupy a much larger space on the map. In reply to an impertinent reflection on the size of our state, made one day in the halls of Congress, our representative replied with some degree of truth—"If New Hampshire were ironed out flat she would be bigger than the State of Texas!" Though we are small and considered rather insignificant, we have certain rights and credits for which we are constantly obliged to fight. We can fight for our historical credits only by determined reiteration in speech and print and by producing proofs of our statements. Massachusetts has always claimed the battle of Bunker Hill as

a local affair but we have proved that two-thirds of the American troops in that action were from New Hampshire and for many years we have been strenuously claiming credit for the first aggressive act of the American Revolution, the capture of Fort William and Mary in Portsmouth harbor by a small force of New Hampshire men in December, 1774.

So, if I repeat some things of which you are already well informed, I beg that you will forgive me on the ground of a jealous regard for my native state, in which I live and sometimes move and have my being.

Martin Pring was probably the first white man to see the coast of New Hampshire, for he was at the mouth of the Piscataqua River in 1603 and in that year gave a description of the coast of New England from Casco Bay to Cape Cod Bay. Two years later, Samuel de Champlain is said to have discovered the Isles of Shoals but no credit can be given to this statement, as these islands are in plain sight from the mouth of the river and must have been seen by Pring in 1603, though perhaps not visited and described by him. In 1614, Capt. John Smith explored this coast and in 1616 published the story of his expedition, under the title "A Description of New England," in which he mentions the Isles of Shoals as Smith's Isles, saying "Smyths Iles are a heape together, none neere them, against Accominticus." The present boundary between New Hampshire and Maine runs through this group leaving part of them in each state. Those on the New Hampshire side are now a part of the town of Rye.

Capt. John Mason was the founder of New Hampshire. He was a merchant and shipmaster and became a friend of the Duke of Buckingham, himself a royal favorite and so he prospered and received favors, appointments and lands from the crown. For several years Capt. Mason was governor of Portsmouth, England and

at his house in that city Buckingham was assassinated in 1628.

In 1622 Mason received from the Council for New England a grant of all the land between the Naumkeag and Merrimack Rivers which he proposed to call Mariana. Later in the same year he and Sir Ferdinando Gorges received a grant of all the land between the Merrimack and Kennebec Rivers, extending 60 miles inland, which they called the Province of Maine. In 1629 Mason alone received a grant of the land between the Merrimack and Piscataqua Rivers and this he called New Hampshire, his home being in Hampshire, England. The territory east of the Piscataqua was assigned to Gorges and both grantees entered enthusiastically upon plans for settling their new domains.

On November 17, 1629, only ten days after the grant of New Hampshire to Capt. Mason, a great tract of land covering practically the same coast limits but extending inland to what is now Lake Champlain, was granted to Mason and Gorges together and called Laconia. The reason for this grant is not clear.

And so New Hampshire came into being.

In 1623, a Scotchman named David Thomson made the first settlement in New Hampshire at Pannaway, now Little Harbor, in the town of Rye but Rye was not made a separate town until 1726, being previously a part of Portsmouth and later of Newcastle. Dover people claim that at the same time the two Hiltons, William and Edward, made a settlement there but this claim lacks proof.

Thomson's settlement at Little Harbor was not permanent and he soon departed for Massachusetts. During the six or seven years following Thomson's settlement a few people probably came over but of these there is no record. It was not until 1631 that Mason and Gorges made an organized effort to settle their lands. In that year Mason sent over a shipload of supplies and a band of settlers under Capt. Walter Neale, consisting of fifty men, eight Danes and twenty-two women. The names of these men are preserved and may be found in New Hampshire Province Papers, vol. 1, p. 113.

Capt. Mason invested many thousands of pounds in his attempts to permanently settle his province, expecting a large profit from fish, lumber and furs and he had a

hope that valuable minerals and metals might be found but he not only failed to make any profit but lost all of his investment. He died in 1635 and shortly afterwards his stewards and servants took possession of all his personal property here and divided it among themselves to satisfy their claims for unpaid wages. Having no son, his estate went to his wife and his grandson, who was then an infant and of course, nothing more was done and no care taken of the property until the child became of age. But settlers came independently and the colony grew slowly and it has been growing slowly ever since.

During the period prior to the American Revolution, New Hampshire men continually pushed their settlements to the north and west, fought back the Indians and proved themselves sturdy frontiersmen in every way. The province sent 500 men to the siege of Louisbourg in 1745 and 5000 for the six campaigns in Canada. Education was given constant and serious consideration. In the original charters of townships a settler's right was always reserved for a school and Dartmouth College was founded in 1769.

In the active opposition to the unjust acts of Parliament and decrees of the Crown, which resulted in the Revolutionary War, New Hampshire was in the forefront. The first armed resistance to the mother country, the first battle of the war, in fact, took place in New Hampshire, where on the night of December 14, 1774, a body of men under the leadership of John Sullivan, afterwards Major-General in the Continental Army and John Langdon, attacked and captured Fort William and Mary at Newcastle and carried away nearly one hundred barrels of gunpowder and next day such of the artillery as was usable. This was four months before the battle of Lexington. This action was the direct and immediate result of a message brought by Paul Revere the day before, from the Committee of Safety in Boston to the Committee in Portsmouth, announcing the British embargo against the exportation of any munitions of war to the colonies. The value of the supplies in the fort was keenly realized and they were taken for possible use in case of open hostilities. Part of this powder was used by New Hampshire troops in the battle of Bunker Hill and some of the guns were later sent to the Con-

tinental Army. This was not the Paul Revere's ride made famous by Longfellow but was of equal importance in its results and four months earlier. In the battle of Bunker Hill two-thirds of the American troops were New Hampshire men and Gen. John Stark's strategy in guarding the retreat saved the American army from disaster.

Gen. John Stark's victory over Burgoyne's army at Bennington in 1777 undoubtedly saved the nation. Had Burgoyne been successful in cutting down through Vermont and effecting a junction with the British army from New York, all New England would have been separated from the rest of the states and the British could have conquered the divided sections at their leisure.

Gen. John Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1779 again saved the nation, for he utterly destroyed the power of the Six Nations and so enabled Washington to carry on his campaigns without fear of interference from the north.

Col. Alexander Scammell, of Durham, was Adjutant-General of Washington's main army from 1778 to 1781.

Tobias Lear, of Portsmouth, was Gen. Washington's private secretary from 1786 until Washington's death in 1799.

John Langdon, of Portsmouth, was the first acting Vice-President of the United States. He was President of the Senate when Washington was elected first President of the United States.

New Hampshire furnished and maintained three regiments in the Continental Army and provided forces and supplies for numerous short campaigns during the entire war.

New Hampshire was first of the thirteen original states to declare her independence of Great Britain, the Provincial Congress adopting a constitution Jan. 5, 1776, six months before the adoption of the Federal Declaration of Independence. This was declared to be only a temporary instrument of government, to operate during the war. The present and permanent constitution took effect in 1784 and was substantially amended in 1792. When the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776, Josiah Bartlett, delegate from New Hampshire, was the first man to sign it, after the official signature of John Hancock as President of Congress.

When the Federal constitution was placed before the states for ratification, New Hampshire, with the other states, assembled her convention to consider the document. The convention met in Exeter, Feb. 13, 1788, with 113 delegates in attendance. Discussion disclosed that the opinion of the delegates was so near evenly divided that neither side was willing to risk a vote and after a session of ten days the convention was adjourned to June 18th, to meet in Concord. John Langdon, Josiah Bartlett, Gen. John Sullivan and Samuel Livermore were the leaders in favor of adoption and Joshua Atherton led the opposition. The final vote taken June 21st, was 57 to 47 for ratification. Adoption by two-thirds, or nine of the thirteen states was necessary and eight had already acted favorably. New Hampshire and Virginia were in session. The former won the race and so New Hampshire won the distinction of casting the vote which ratified and established the constitution of the United States and created a new and great nation.

In all the wars waged to secure and maintain the independence and freedom of the nation, New Hampshire has had a part far out of proportion to her small size and meager population. Although in territory larger than Massachusetts by nearly 1000 square miles, New Hampshire has now less than two-thirds of the population of the city of Boston alone. To the colonial wars she contributed Robert Rogers and John Stark, two of the most efficient officers of their time. The state gave 12,479 of her men to the service in the War of the Revolution, or more than one-seventh of her entire population and 38,943 for service in the Civil War. A full regiment of infantry was sent into the field for the war with Spain and a complete quota for both of the World Wars.

The chief interests of the people are manufacturing and agriculture and because of the wonderful mountain and lake scenery the state has become one of the most popular summer and winter resorts of America. A small state, both in area and population, inhabited by a sturdy and loyal people, New Hampshire has always done her part and a little more, in every national emergency which has arisen since she came into being.

The oldest towns in New Hampshire are Portsmouth, Dover, Hampton and Exeter.

Portsmouth, founded in 1623, is the oldest town in the state and the first seat of government. It was granted as a township by the Council of Plymouth in 1631 and incorporated by the Massachusetts Bay government as Portsmouth in 1653 and became a city in 1849. Its earliest names were Strawberry Bank and Piscataqua. The original town included all the territory now in Portsmouth, Newcastle, Rye, Greenland and Newington. Dover was founded soon after Portsmouth and some writers claim the same year. Cocheco and Northam were early names of the town and it was never formally incorporated as a township. It received a city charter in 1855. Hampton was granted by the Massachusetts Bay government as Winnicunnet in 1635 and the name was changed to Hampton in 1639. Exeter, first settled in 1638, was a part of the Squamscot Patent and never formally incorporated as a township but as in the case of Dover, corporate functions and authorities were assumed from the beginning.

The province was divided into five counties in 1771—Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton. Since then five more counties have been established—Coos in 1805, Merrimack in 1823, Sullivan in 1827, Belknap and Carroll in 1840. Prior to the division of 1771 there was but one registry of deeds and one of probate for the whole province.

The shire town and seat of records of each of the counties is as follows: Rockingham, at Exeter; Strafford, at Dover; Hillsborough, at Nashua; Cheshire, at Keene; Grafton, at Woodsville; Coos, at Lancaster; Merrimack, at Concord; Sullivan, at Newport; Belknap, at Laconia; Carroll, at Ossipee.

The governing body of the state, known as the General Court, had no fixed place of assembly and sessions were held in various towns throughout the state. Portsmouth, Exeter, Concord, Hopkinton, Amherst, Dover, Charlestown and Hanover were points of assembly. After due consideration, Concord, being most central and accessible, was chosen by the General Court in June, 1808, as the permanent location for the state Capital and in 1816 land was presented by the town to the state and a fine capitol building was erected.

In Concord today, carefully preserved,

are the invaluable original archives of the state, together with many town records, church records and family records which have been gathered together, in so far as possible, for the use of those interested in New Hampshire history, both civil and military and the families who created them. Many are in print, many are not but as time goes on more of these priceless records will be published, thus making more readily accessible the stories of our sturdy ancestors who helped to found this great nation. New Hampshire's record is indeed a worthy one and we of New Hampshire may well be proud of our share in it.

* * *

McCORD & OTHER FAMILIES OF KNOX COUNTY

Contributed by Francis Vigo Chapter
Zebulon Pike Family Record
(In his handwriting)

Zebulon Pike was born 9-18-1751, married 4-17-1775, Isabel Brown, born 7-20-1753

Our children

Mary Pike born 11-19-1775; d. 11-28-1775

Zebulon Pike born 1-5-1779

Jane Pike born 4-19-1783

James Brown Pike born 5-1-1784

Eliza Pike born 2-15-1787; d. 4-27-1787

Mary Herriot Pike born 8-22-1789

George Washington Pike born 4-7-1793

William Robertson Pike born 12-21-1790; d. 8-22-1794.

Zebulon Pike born 9-18-1751 at Woodbridge, N. J.; died 7-27-1834 at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Married in New York City, April 17, 1775 to Isabella Brown.

James Brown Pike, 1784-1855, m. Jan. 12, 1815 to Elizabeth Carberry (dau. of a Revolutionary soldier); she was born June 6, 1794; died Jan. 18, 1855 at Kirksville, Ia. Children all b. at Lawrenceburg, Indiana: *George Washington Pike*, 1815-1895, m. *Prudence Ross* 1822-1887 * * * *Montgomery*, 1819-1900, m. *Lucy Jenison*, 1842-1878; *Catherine*, 1821-1843; unmd.; *Joseph*, 1823-1895, unmd.; *Zebulon Wardell*, 1825-1865, m. *Mary Callender*, 1846-1898; *Anderson Gage*, 1830-1889, m. *Hannah Fenton*, 1840-1887; *John Brown*, 1827-1910, m. 1st: *Eliza Fraser*, d. 1864; 2nd: *Eliza Hull*, m. 1866; *Isabella*

Brown, 1832-1861, m. *Lieut. William Mann*, b. 1824.

Notes—Clarissa Brown Pike b. 2-24-1803, daughter of Zebulung Montgomery Pike (b. 1-5-1779) and Clarissa Harlowe Brown, married John Cleves Symmes Harrison, son of William Henry Harrison, 9th president. * * Zebulung Montgomery Pike, father of Clarissa Harrison, discovered Pike's Peak. He was killed April 27, 1813, in attack on York (now Toronto) and buried in Sackett's Harbor.

Zebulung Pike was a soldier of the American Revolution.

Original Records in possession of Mrs. W. A. Livingston (a descendant), 1224 Sixth Ave., North, Fort Dodge, Ia.

* * *

The pension record of Col. Frederick Hambricht contains so many details of general interest that it is copied in full. The flimsy reasons for rejection of the application were not unusual.

Pension No. R 4504

Frederick Hambricht

From Bible record filed with Pension application:

"Fred'k Hambricht who was born in the year of our Lord 1727

May ye 17 who was married to Mary Dover August ye 15, 1781, who was born in the year 1762 Jen'y 9th.

Frederick Hambricht Sr. was born May 17th 1727 and departed this life March 9th 1817. Aged 90 years

Mary Dover, daughter of John Dover was born the Nine day of Jinwary in the Year of Our Lord 1762."

State of Pennsylvania
Knox County

On this 22nd day of January 1844 personally appeared before the subscriber a Justice of the Peace for said County Mr. Henry Houghstetler, a resident of the County and State aforesaid aged seventy-seven years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following affidavit that he was well acquainted with Col. Frederick Hambricht who was a Colonel in the South Carolina Militia in the War of the Revolution and affiant well recollects of Colonel Hambricht being in the battle of the Kings Mountain

and then he further declares that his affiant's father was attached to Colonel Hambricht's Regiment and was a Lieutenant in Captain Thomas Jenkins Company and from affiant's knowledge Colonel Hambricht served in different expeditions through the greater part of the War of the Revolution. Affiant was living in Colonel Hambricht's neighborhood and had good opportunity of knowing Colonel Hambricht's campaigns. He is positive as to the services exceeding two years in the War of the Revolution. He further declares that he was not present when Colonel Frederick Hambricht was married to his wife Mary Dover, but from all the information the said marriage took place in the year seventeen hundred and seventy seven. Affiant is well acquainted with John Hambricht who is the grandson of Colonel Frederick Hambricht deceased and the only son of Benjamin Hambricht and affiant further declares that Mary Hambricht the wife of Colonel Hambricht departed this life in February eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

his
Henry x Houghstetler
mark

Sworn to and subscribed in the day and year within written before me a Justice of the Peace for said County. I further certify that full faith and credit may be given to his, Henry Houghstetler statements, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd January eighteen hundred and forty four.

Richard Wilkins (seal)
A Justice of the Peace for Knox County

* * *

Declaration—In order to obtain the benefit of the third section of the Act of Congress of the 4th of July 1836.

State of Tennessee
Knox County

On this 6th day February 1844 personally appeared in open court before the Court now setting of Knox County, John W. Hambricht, a resident of the County and State aforesaid aged thirty-six years, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration. That he is the grandson of Colonel Frederick Hambricht

who was a Colonel in the South Carolina Militia in the War of the Revolution for services he refers to the testimony attached to this declaration. He further declares that he always understood that his grandfather the aforesaid Colonel Frederick Hambricht was in the great part of the War of the Revolution as Commander of a Regiment of Cavalry of the South Carolina Militia in the War of the Revolution. He further declares that the aforesaid Colonel Frederick Hambricht who died on the 29th February Eighteen hundred and thirty eight leaving the following named Children: Frederick Hambricht, Susan Dickson, David Hambricht and Lopez Norton. He further declares that he is the only child of Benjamin Hambricht deceased and from all the information in his declarant's possession the marriage of his grandfather and grandmother took place in the year 1777 and that the aforesaid Colonel Frederick Hambricht was in a great many campaigns after the marriage and was wounded at the battle of Kings Mountain. He further declares that the record attached to this declaration of the births and deaths of his grandparents was taken by declarant from the tombstones of his deceased grandfather and grandmother Colonel Frederick Hambricht and Mary Hambricht at the time it bares date on the 20th of October 1842. This declaration is made to obtain the pension of the widow of Colonel Frederick Hambricht at the time of her death under the Act of the 4th July Eighteen hundred and thirty six.

John W. Hambricht

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Office in Knoxville this 7th day of February 1844.

Moses M. Swan, Clerk.

* * *

Attached record—mentioned in above Declaration.

"Col. Frederick Hambricht was born 17th of May 1727 and departed this life March 9th 1817.

Mary Hambricht was born the 9th day of January 1762 and departed this life February 29th 1838."

A true copy made by me this the 20th day of October 1842.

* * *

Court of Common Pleas
April Term 1846

State of South Carolina
York District

Personally appeared in open court, David Hambricht one of the surviving children of Frederick Hambricht, deceased, and after being duly sworn according to law doth make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed 1800 and 1804 and in 1808. Sayeth that his father entered in the Army of the Revolution in the year as he verily believes, of 1777, the precise day he does not know nor does he know the exact month, he however entered the Army as a Major of the Militia under one General Davidson of North Carolina and remained as Major for several years, he thinks and believes until the Year 1779, when he was appointed a Colonel of the Militia and that he passed through the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. He was in no important battle that he knows of save the memorable battle of Kings Mountain at which battle he acted a very conspicuous part as one of the five Colonels, namely, Shelby, Cleaveland and others, who fought that memorable battle on the 7th day of October 1780 and in that battle he was wounded in one of his thighs which caused him to limp during all his after life. He states further that Colonel Frederick Hambricht, his father, was in a number of skirmishes, and he further declares that his father, Frederick Hambricht married one Mary Dover in the year 1780 or 1781 soon after the battle of Kings Mountain. He further states that the family record, in the old family Bible did show the fact of the marriage as well as the date and year of the same, and that he has frequently seen it, but the children of some of his brothers who had the bible as he supposes and believes tore from the bible the leaf on which the record of their marriage was made. He further declares that his father Frederick Hambricht died the 9th day of March 1817 and that his mother Mary Hambricht died on the 5th day of May 1835 and that the following are the living children of the said Frederick Hambricht, deceased, to wit, Sophia Quin, Susannah Dickson, Polly Price, Charlotte Norton and David Hambricht. The de-

ponent who makes the foregoing declaration as above and he further qualifies that his mother Mary Hambricht never married after the death of his father.

David Hambricht

Sworn to and subscribed to in open court in the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions this day held at York Court House for York District by Thomas Edward Frost one of the Judges of the said court 7th April 1846.

Edward Frost, Presiding Judge.

* * *

Declaration—
South Carolina
York District

Be it remembered that on this tenth day of April AD one thousand eight hundred and forty six personally appeared before Abraham Hardin one of the Magistrates for the aforesaid District Elizabeth Hambricht, the widow of one Josiah Hambricht (deceased) being first duly sworn according to law doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of her distributive share of pay and pension that may be due and coming to Colonel Frederick Hambricht a Revolutionary officer and soldier in cognizance of his service in War of the Revolution and a wound received therein as also any pension that may have been due his widow Mary Hambricht who survived him almost nineteen years or to heirs of the same, who saith on her oath that she understands the said Colonel Frederick Hambricht the husband of the said Mary Hambricht was an officer and soldier in the Revolutionary War against the common enemy and was wounded in the Battle at Kings Mountain on the 7th day of October 1780 for which she considers he would have been allowed pay or pensions under the Acts of Congress in that case made and provided under the Acts perhaps 1806 or 1818 as also under the Acts 1832 had lived to that period that when she came into the family the said Frederick and Mary Hambricht was living together as husband and wife and continued as such until the day of his death which took place on the 9th day of March 1817 and that when he departed this life he left seven children of last wife Mary, viz: Mary Price, Henry Hambricht, David Hambricht, Sophia Quinn, Josiah

Hambricht, Charlotte Hambricht now Charlotte Norton and Susanna Hambricht now Susanna Dickson, but there being two of those heirs who died before the widow of said Frederick Hambricht, which took place on the 5th day May AD 1836.

It appears that in an application now made on or about to be made by some of the heirs of said Frederick Hambricht Sr. and Mary his wife, that the widow and orphans of Henry Hambricht (deceased) are left out as such she makes the above declaration and forwards the old record of the marrying of Frederick Hambricht and Mary Hambricht formerly Mary Dover in order that each claim may appear and that she may receive her just dues and she further saith on oath that she married with the said Josiah Hambricht on the 11th day of June 1816 and that he died on the 1st of June 1826 leaving her with four small children. That she has not intermarried with any one since but remains the widow of the aforesaid Josiah Hambricht and not knowing what has been set forth in David Hambricht's declaration or the additional proof of the service of Colonel Frederick Hambricht of his being an officer or receiving a wound in battle she does not know what proof will be required. Sworn to and subscribed this day and date above written before me Abraham Hardin (Magistrate).

her
Elizabeth x Hambricht
mark

* * *

South Carolina
York District

This day Michael A. Hambricht appeared before me A. Hardin the subscribing Magistrate for the aforesaid District and being first duly sworn saith that he was acquainted with Frederick Hambricht (Senior) and Mary his wife and their family and that the above mentioned Elizabeth Hambricht is the widow of a Josiah Hambricht who was their son and that a certain Henry Hambricht the husband of Anna Hambricht (widow) who is also an applicant by or through her attorney Abraham Hardin was a son of the aforesaid Frederick Hambricht and he further says that there was one Mary Price that he believes is yet a living that was a daughter but having removed to the west with her husband Reece Price and not being noti-

fied of the intention on the part of the other heirs to apply for a pension until lately she has not had time to forward any power of attorney to any one here to apply for her part. Said witness further says that Frederick Hambright was always reported to have been a Lieutenant Colonel of the Militia in the Revolutionary War and to have been in several skirmishes and in the Battle fought on Kings Mountain on the 7th of October 1780 and that he then received a wound in the thigh all of which he believes to be true and he further says on his oath that the old leaf of a Bible hereunto annexed and enclosed showing the age and marriage of Frederick Hambright and his wife Mary formerly Mary Dover was recently taken from the old family Bible of said Frederick Hambright and is in the handwriting of the said Frederick Hambright Sr. and was taken from said book for the purpose of being sent with this declaration all of which is sworn to and subscribed this 10th day of April AD 1846 before me Abram Hardin (Magistrate).

M. A. Hambright

* * *

State of Tennessee
County of Morgan

Be it known that on this the 19th day of July AD 1852 personally appeared before the subscriber, an acting Justice of the Peace for said county, Mr. John W. Hambright, aged forty four years past, and being first duly qualified according to law, doth upon his oath make the following affidavit. That he is a grandson of Frederick Hambright who died a Colonel in the North Carolina line in the War of the American Revolution, and died leaving a surviving widow Mary Hambright, who died leaving no children, on the 29th day of February AD 1838 but the following only surviving grandchildren are her heirs at law, Robert Hambright, Hardin Hambright, Mary Hambright, Abner Hambright, and affiant in this declaration. For proof affiant would refer the Department to that which is already on file and that which accompanies this declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress of July the 4th 1836. Affiant further declares that the marriage of the said Frederick Hambright and Mary Ham-

bright took place previous to the last service of said Frederick Hambright, and hopes to establish his claim by the Act of Congress approved May the 7th 1846.

John W. Hambright

Sworn to and subscribed, the day and date above written before me and I further certify that John W. Hambright who makes the above declaration is a man in whom full faith and credit may be placed and his oath would be taken in any court of Justice where he is. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

James S. Duncan, Justice of the
Peace for Morgan County, Tennessee.

* * *

Pension Office
Feb'y 12, 1853

Sir

In the application of Mary Hambright, Dec. of Tenn. made many years ago, it is asserted that her husband was a Colonel in the S. C. Militia and that she was married in 1777. Not a particle of proof of service or marriage was furnished. The *five year rule* operates against the re-opening of this case.

Jos Bryan (of Ala) Esq.
Present

Pension Office
21st April 1854

Sir

The claim of Mary Hambright, dec'd, widow of Frederick of South Carolina, has been received and filed under Act 7th July 1838 and rejected.

It appears by the proof that Frederick died in 1817, and Mary in 1835, and that their marriage occurred 1781.

He died before the passage of the Act 7 June 1832 and she before the passage of the Act 7 July 1838, which are the only Acts in the present condition of the proof under which a claim could be asserted. If it can be shown that he performed military service for six months or more, and that any portion of it was rendered after the marriage, the children may have a claim. The date of Mary's death and the names and number of the surviving children should also be clearly proved.

Hon. W. W. Boyce
H. of Representatives.

SOME EARLY CHURCHES OF KNOX
CO., INDIANA

(Francis Vigo Chapter)

Excerpts from family history written by William Bruce, August 6, 1851, at age 75.

My first recollection that I have of my ancestors was hearing my grandfather, James Bruce, telling that himself and a younger brother, George Bruce, came from Scotland about the year 1740.

My grandfather located in Winchester, Va. He was a house carpenter by trade
* * *

About year 1744 he married Margaret McMahon and moved to North Branch of the Potomac in Maryland. * * * raised large family of children. My father, William Bruce, was the eldest. He was born 14th Feb. 1745. He (James Bruce) had * * * Elizabeth, m. Thomas Anderson; Margaret, m. David Cox; Jane, m. Wm. Marshall; Nancy, m. Samuel Percifull; Ann, m. Samuel Glass; James, m. Polly Runyan; George, m. widow Biggs; my father m. a widow Percifull; the younger sister m. Joshua Carmen, Bapt. preacher * * * to Ohio abt. 50 yrs. ago * * * large family. Families of above uncles and aunts mostly to Ky., settled in Nelson Co.

Soon after marriage my father moved to Monongahela * * * now Elizabethtown. Two sisters born in forts. During Revolutionary War, father frequently in military service * * * under George Rogers Clark.

I was born the 6th day of August, 1776, one month and two days after Independence * * * I can, with the Apostle Paul, say that I was born free * * *

When abt. 9 yrs. old my father moved to Ky. (now Nelson Co.). * * * At age of 22 I was married to third daughter of Captain Charles Polk of Shelby Co. * * * Packed up what little plunder I had, my wife and four children on horseback and moved to Vincennes, Knox Co., Indiana, spring 1805. * * *

In 1819, I married my second, Hetty R. Holmes, daughter of William and Elizabeth Ann Holmes; they moved from North Elkhorn, Fayette Co., Ky. * * * Still living, a healthy woman in 57th year. She has had 7 boys and 3 girls. * * *

I have had twenty-five children, 15 boys and 10 girls; 16 of which are now living.

CEMETERY RECORDS OF FAYETTE CO.,
INDIANA

(John Connor Chapter)

Bentonville Cemetery, Posey Township

Gilliland, James—d. 6-29-1854, age 73 yrs.

Gilliland, Annas—d. 9-7-1876, age 86 yrs.

Gilliland, John—d. 9-5-1876, age 87 yrs.
Gilliland, Mary—d. 10-12-1865, age 77 yrs.

Webb, Mary G., w. of William D. Webb—d. 12-25-1878, age 96 yrs., 6 mos.

Webb, William—d. 3-25-1870, age 71 yrs.
Woomey, John T.—d. 3-6-1864, age 64 yrs.

Westerfield, Mary—b. 1784; d. 1856.

* * *

Miss Charlene Mark, Regent of Court House Chapter, Wilmington Road, Washington Court House, Ohio, contributes the following addition to our valuable unpublished records:

"A few days ago I copied the remaining tombstones in the Old Quaker Burying Ground located just off State Route 72, back in a field, between Reesville and Bloomington, Clinton County, Ohio. My reason for doing this was I firmly believe no one will know a cemetery existed there in a very short time. It is in a deplorable condition. When first visited about fifteen years ago it was a nice country cemetery. So many stones have disappeared since that time. I only wish the records had been copied then. To the best of my knowledge this copy I made is the only one ever made by anyone. I only hope it will help someone sometime in their search."

R. Clements died December 6, 1845, aged about 49 years.

Elizabeth, consort of John Hinkson, departed this life August 4, 1845, aged 46 years, 4 months, 15 days.

William Story died August 23, 1860, aged 70 years.

In memory of Salley, consort of Pilgrim Vick, was born June 2, 1779, and departed November 20, 1842.

Infant son of William and Emeline Knox died May 17, 1845.

Josephine L., granddaughter of A. and S. A. Miller, died January 21, 1861, aged 10 years and 17 days.

William Adams, son of R. R. and M. E. Adams, died April 1, 1862, aged 8 months, 14 days.

Milissa E., daughter of A. and S. A. Miller, died November 19, 1852, aged 25 years, 6 months, 23 days.

Cyrus C., son of A. and S. A. Miller, died October 7, 1848, aged 4 years.

Adam P., son of A. and S. A. Miller —

James M., son of A. and S. A. Miller, died October 17, 1836, aged 17 days.

James Spencer died October 15, 1842.

In memory of Allen or Ellen J. Spencer, who died August 17, 1839.

In memory of James Spencer, Jr., who died February 9, 1838.

John Coulter died February 13, 1857, aged 79 years, 7 months, 25 days.

Rameth Hankins died April 4, 1860, aged 75 years, 4 months, 7 days.

In memory of Elizebeth, consort of William Knox, who departed this life June 5, 1842.

Anna S., wife of Isaiah Taylor, died May 12, 1862, aged 21 years, 5 months, 3 days.

In memory of Thomas Hallam who departed this life July 31, 1829, aged 81 years, 4 months, 21 days.

In memory of Sara — of Thomas and — Hallam, who died August 28, 1833, aged 20 years, — months, 15 days.

Mary, wife of Jas. Goodson, died February 12, 1856, aged 60 years.

In memory of Susan Ann, consort of Absalom Douglass, who departed this life August 3, 1828, aged 20 years, 11 months.

In memory of James Gillesnew or Gillesnor —

Milo Adams Douglas died July 30, 1850, aged 37 years, 11 months, 19 days.

Job Haines, born September 30, 1786, died August 25, 1859.

Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Jemima Doan, consort of Job Haines, was born November 12, 1791, departed July 22, 1862.

In memory of Hanna J., consort of William Reed, died September 20, 1845, aged 19 years, 6 months, 5 days.

Infant daughter of W. and M. M. Reed died August 19, 1849.

Ella Jane, daughter of W. and M. M. Reed, died August 14, 1853, aged 2 years, 5 months.

Elbert Channel died March 29, 1855, aged 30 years, 3 months, 3 days. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Levi C., son of J. T. and S. E. Bryant, died September —, 1855, aged 21 days.

Almira, daughter of J. T. and S. E. Bryant, October 22, 1853, aged 26 days.

Margaret S. Henry died March 12, 1867, aged 34 years, 7 months, 11 days. "Farewell sister we'll meet again."

Albert, son of J. S. and M. E. Mathew, died August 29, 1861, aged 2 months, 19 days.

* * *

COPY OF BIBLE RECORD OF JOSHUA AND HANNAH RICH HAINES OF GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

Joshua Haines was born the 26th day of the 2th mo. 1756.

Hanah Haines was born the 5th day of the 12th mo. 1755.

John Haines their son was born the 15th day of the 3rd mo. 1774.

Joseph Haines their son was born the 12th day of the 3rd mo. 1776.

Joshua Haines their son was born the 24th day of the 12th mo. 1777.

Jacob Haines their son was born the 11th or 19th day of the 2nd mo. 1780.

Isaac Haines their son was born the 13th day of the 4th mo. 1782.

Elizabeth Haines their daughter was born the 23rd day of the 4th mo. 1784.

Job Haines their son was born the 30th day of the 9th mo. 1786.

Sarah Haines their daughter was born the 13th day of the 6th mo. 1789.

Mary Haines their daughter was born the 30th day of the 11th mo. 1792.

Jermiah R. Haines their son was born the 30th day of the 1st mo. 1794.

Joshua Haines, Jun. departed this life on the 21st of the 8th mo. 1801.

Isaac Haines departed this life on the 30th day of the 10th mo. 1811.

Mary Haines departed this life on the 12th of the 12th mo. 1811.

Joshua Haines, Sen. departed this life on the 21st of the 7th mo. 1813.

Jeramiah R. Haines departed this life on the 4th of the 4th mo. 1830.

Hanah Haines departed this life on the 19th of the 7th mo. 1844.

John Haines died Oct. 3rd, 1853.

Jacob Haines died — 1854.

Elizabeth Iddings dec'd June 24th, 1854.

Joshua and Hannah Haines buried in Guilford County, North Carolina.

John Haines married Lydia Lamb.

Joseph Haines married Ruth Doan.
 Jacob Haines married Mary Leonard.
 Elizabeth Haines married — Iddings.
 Job Haines married Elizabeth Doan.
 Sarah Haines married William Eddins.
 Jeremiah R. married Sallie Brooks.
 Job Haines fought in War of 1812.
 Job and Elizabeth Haines buried in Old Quaker Burying Ground between Reesville and Bloomington just off State Route 72 in Clinton County, Ohio.

Job and Elizabeth Haines children were: Isaac, Jeremiah, John, Joseph, and 9 daughters dying in infancy.

Isaac married Susannah Lundy.

Jeremiah married Sarah Jacks.

John married Orpah Greer.

Joseph's record unknown.

Isaac Haines was a "Squirrel Hunter" and received his honorable discharge in September 1862.

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published. Requests for names and addresses of members "who have joined under service of a Revolutionary soldier" should not be sent to this Department since we do not have access to those records.

H-'47. (a) Hughes.—Raleigh (Rawley or Rolly) Hughes died Madison County, Alabama, 1814. Children: Robert, Thomas, Mary Shannon, wife of David Nolen, wife of John Sanderson. Where did Raleigh come from? Thomas died 1814 left widow Nancy. Children: William H., Thomas B., Rebecca, Sarah H. and Polly, all minors. Nancy married John McVay in 1818, Madison County, Alabama. Want maiden name of Nancy.

(b) Walker-Foster.—John Walker married Hulda Foster in about 1800, lived in Madison County, Alabama. Children: Green, Joshua Reeves, Mary Hughes, Sarah Harper and Mahala Carmichael. Where did John and Hulda come from? South Carolina? Mrs. J. C. Lesher, 501 Adams Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama.

H-'47. (a) Horsfull-Harcourt.—Would like information regarding the date of birth, year at least, of Sarah Horsfull, daughter of Richard Horsfull, Yeoman, of Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey. She married William Harcourt. Richard Horsfull died in 1752. Sarah Horsfull Harcourt moved to Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Wish data concerning the Horsfull family.

(b) Would like to know maiden name of Sarah Horsfull's mother. Mrs. Harold J. Staatsburg, 14 Peach Tree Road, Maplewood, New Jersey.

H-'47. (a) Moody-DeMasters.—Wanted ancestry of William (?) Archia Moody, and wife, Martha DeMasters; married in Courtland, Alabama, about 1845. Lived in Fayetteville, Ten-

nessee. He died in 1847 in Aberdeen, Mississippi. She in Fayetteville, 1858. Was he related to Francis Moody, a Revolutionary soldier of Virginia? Lived in Tennessee—died in Tuscaloosa, Alabama?

(b) Stewart-Carter.—Wanted ancestry of David Stewart-Sarah Carter. Married in Wytheville, Virginia, 1801, moved to Pulaski County, Kentucky, 1814. He died in 1821. Children: Elizabeth, Susannah, William, Lorenzo D., John, Julianna, David P., Angelina. In 1828, Sarah married John Gilmore in Pulaski County. Had daughter, Sarah, who married Buchanan. Have marriage dates of all children. Mrs. H. H. Howard, 106 North Main Avenue, Sylacauga, Alabama.

H-'47. (a) Woodmansee.—Want ancestry of Gideon Woodmansee (1758-1851) and his wife, Almy Carter (1752-) of Massachusetts. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

(b) Squire.—Want ancestry of Horace Gilbert Squire (1788-1857) who married Beulah Grinnell (1788-1861) daughter of Michael Grinnell; and came to Pennsylvania in 1823 from Connecticut. Mrs. LeRoy B. Loomis, 188 West Buena Vista, Detroit 3, Michigan.

H-'47. (a) White-Tilford.—Want ancestry and dates of birth, marriage and death of Joseph White who moved from Hanover Co., Va., to Ky. in 1806 or 1807 and settled in Barren Co. His father's name was Henry but nothing else is known of parentage. Joseph married Elizabeth Tilford. Would like dates of her birth, marriage and death and place of birth.

(b) Tilford-White.—Wish Rev. service and dates of birth, marriage, and death of John M. Tilford, born and raised in Hanover Co., Va., 12 miles from Richmond. Died in Ky., about 90 years of age. Also, desire names of wife and children. Was Elizabeth who married Joseph White his daughter? John M. White of Hart Co., Ky., was a son from this line. Mrs. R. C. Fernald, 126 W. Wesley St., Wheaton, Ill.

H-'47. (a) Nash-Miller.—Wanted place of birth, parents Travis C. Nash, Capt. Company "A," 1st Regiment Tennessee Volunteers War 1812, died April 7, 1844, Bedford County, Tenn. Married October 5, 1808, Johanna Miller, born approximately 1798. Had 13 children, Elizabeth, married Levi C. Johnson, Emily married Benjamin Garrett, Louisa married William Harwell, Mary married John W. McGimpsey, Augustus Smith,

married Margery Mildred Atkins (Adkins) and others.

(b) **White.**—Parents Charles R. White, born April 21, 1833, Elmira, N. Y. married 1st Elizabeth Worsley, daughter Joseph, April 16, 1864, Geneva, Illinois. 2nd. Lorena Bennington, Linn County, Kansas. 1st Lieut. Company "A" 52nd Illinois Infantry. Had, Mary Pamela (my mother) married Leander Lemuel Nash (son Augustus Smith), Clara married Frank Kimball, Denver, Colo., and Frank R. St. Louis, Missouri. Tressie Nash Shull, 2445 15th, NW, Washington, D. C.

H-'47. (a) Moulton.—Want ancestry of Henry Moulton, living Lisbon, Maine, 1804. Married Polly Mary Harradon. A son John, born May 14, 1804, married September 21, 1828, Peace Jones, daughter of Caleb and Peace (Goddard) Jones of the Durham (Friends) Jones family. It is thought that Henry who resided in York, Maine, in 1736-7 may have been a parent or grandparent.

(b) **Yallalee.**—Wanted any information of any kind concerning persons of this name. Robert Yallalee was a preacher on Jesse Lee's, Readfield, (Maine) circuit in 1798. There was also a family by this name in Rome, Maine in 1822 and a Robert W. who m. Olive G. Fulsom in Hallowell, Maine in 1821 (Fulsom Gen.) Can anyone furnish any other Yallalee data. Mrs. Charles P. Wight, R. D. 2 A, Auburn, Maine.

H-'47. Ogden.—William Ogden paid taxes to the State of Virginia from 1782 to his death, on a young slave and a plantation, at Leesburg, Virginia. Want names and addresses of descendants of this William Ogden. R. F. Beckham, Apt. 302, West Clifton Terrace Apartments, 14th and Clifton Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C.

H-'47. (a) Wallace.—James Wallace married Katherine Wigfall, lived in Wheatshoop Lane, Frankfort, Pennsylvania, James had a twin brother living in Dover, Delaware, Benjamin Wallace. Want names of parents and grandparents, also dates. The Wallace farm was somewhere around where the Court House in Dover now stands.

(b) **Wigfall.**—Want information concerning Katherine Wigfall and parents. Was her father Captain Wigfall who sailed on the old Sailing Vessels to England? Would like all dates, data and any Revolutionary War Records of either family. Mrs. D. W. Summers, 106 12th Avenue, Pitman, New Jersey.

H-'47. (a) Beaty.—Want names and information on ancestry of Robert Beaty born May 4, 1781, in Virginia, married Mary (Polly) Rugeles in Lewis County, Kentucky, April 20, 1812, died March 21, 1840 in Adams County, Ohio.

(b) **Highfield.**—Want parentage of Jeremiah Highfield (Highfill) born about 1800 in North Carolina, married Artemisa Scott (when and where) died Mt. Olive November 13, 1878 in Missouri. Lived for a while in Tennessee. (Miss) Hazel E. Beaty, 812 NE 16th Street, Oklahoma City 4, Oklahoma.

H-'47. Hiesrodt-Myers.—Wanted ancestry of Marten Hiesrodt and his wife Anna Myers. They were from Pennsylvania and were in Dutchess County, New York, in 1794 where their first child was born. Mrs. Frank Farwell, Coldwater, Michigan.

H-'47. Bernard.—William Bernard born Gloucester married Goochland County, Virginia, 21 March 1748, to Mary Fleming. Issue known: Elizabeth married John Lambeth; Richard Fleming Bernard born 10 June 1767; Thomas Bernard. The father lived at one time in Chesterfield County, Virginia. Does anyone have any additional information about William Bernard? Ann Waller Reddy, 1005 E. Marshall Street, Richmond, Virginia.

H-'47. Dorrance.—Want any descendants of Captain David Dorrance born Foster, Rhode Island 1750, son of Samuel and Margaret (Trumbull) Dorrance. Married Anne Hurlburt 1786 Scotland, Connecticut. Served in Connecticut Continental Troops 1775-1783. Lived in Sterling and Windham, Connecticut, and Mamacottin, New York. Only known children for family tree Elisha born 1787, Catherine born 1803, married Pierson, Scranton, Pennsylvania. Mrs. I. H. Wynne, 1111 North Astor Street, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

H-'47. (a) Winn.—Want names and dates of parents of Elizabeth —, wife of Captain Joseph Winn of Lunenburg County, Virginia.

(b) **Ashby.**—Want parentage and all data on Frances (always spelled Francis) Ashby who married David Standiford in 1803. She died in Shelby County, Kentucky, 1838. Believe born, reared, married in Virginia as no records can be found in Kentucky. Mrs. Peyton B. Howard, 126 Westwood Drive, Lexington 36, Kentucky.

H-'47. (a) Snyder.—Want names of parents of Adam Snyder, born February 9, 1815, Washington County, Maryland. His parents were born in Maryland. He died June 27, 1852, Hancock County, Illinois. Married January 21, 1838, Catherine Burns. May have lived in Northeastern Pennsylvania before migrating to Illinois in 1838. Was his father a Revolutionary War soldier?

(b) **Burns.**—Want parents of Catherine Burns (above) born 1820-22 Maryland. Her father born Pennsylvania and her mother in Maryland. Catherine died after 1880, Walker township, Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois. Children of Adam Snyder and Catherine Burns: John Stam, Martha A., Mary J., Sarah O. Wilson, George Thomas. Was Catherine's father or grandfather a Revolutionary War Soldier? Mrs. John W. Griffith, 1114½ South K Street, Tacoma 3, Washington.

H-'47. (a) Herron-Moraine.—Gardner Herron (Herring) born about 1787, Kent County, Maryland, came to Madison County, Ohio, in 1809. Died there in 1855. Served in the War of 1812. He married 1830 Maria Moraine (Moran) born Dorchester County, Maryland, 4-22-1810, died in Mahomet, Illinois in 1893. Had Nancy and William C. Herron of Piatt County, Illinois. Want parents of Gardner Herron and his wife Maria Moraine.

(b) **Hubbard.**—Mary Hubbard, born 10-28-1815 in Madison County, Ohio. She married 10-3-1831 John Bailey at Madison County, Ohio; died at Marshalltown, Iowa, 3-2-1885. Want names and birthplace of her parents. They had 13 children, Nancy, Matilda, Lydia, Clara, Jane, David, Mathew, William T. Richard, James, Mary, and Elizabeth Ellen. Mrs. Frank O. Clark, 4 Hunter Avenue, Joliet, Ill.

H-'47 (a) Miner-Lewis-Carter.—Wish ances-

try of Hiram Henry Miner (or Minor) born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1812. Had brother who was a doctor or dentist. Moved to Cass Co., Mich. and later to Green Co., Wis. Also, ancestry, parentage and birthplace of his second wife, Sarah Ann Lewis (first married to John Carter), born Mar. 26, 1832.

(b) **Wilson-Yansey.**—Desire information as to ancestry of Walker Wilson who was a resident of Barren Co., Ky. at time of death. He was born in 1804, married Mary Yancey in 1826 and died in 1836. Are there any Revolutionary ancestors in this line? This union had a daughter, Martha, who was born in 1831. Jennie B. Miner, Box 621, Wheaton, Ill.

H-'47. (a) **Carver.**—Want record of the family of Cornelius Carver who came to Jackson County, Tennessee probably from Virginia. It is believed his father was John Carver. Who was Cornelius's wife?

(b) **Williams.**—When and where did Tobias Williams, a Revolutionary War pensioner from Defeated Creek, Smith County, Tennessee, marry Jemima Clardy? Who were her parents and grandparents? Where did they come from? Miss Vallie Williams, Gainesboro, Tennessee.

H-'47. (a) **Keele.**—Want date and place of birth and marriage, sisters, brothers, parentage of Maston Green Clay Keele, born 1820, vicinity of Beech Grove, Tenn., married Rachel, dau. of Henry and Mary (Moreland) Hoover, in 1839; was grandson or gr-grandson of Richard Keele of Am. Rev. Richard Keele issue: Rev. William; John; Sarah, married Rev. Jno. Rushing; Thomas. Any others?

(b) **Hoover-Moreland-Greer.**—Want sisters, brothers, parentage, dates and places of birth and marriage of Henry Hoover and Mary Moreland—married about 1820. Give all data possible. He is said to be a grandson of Mathias Hoover of Tenn. in Revolution. Parentage and all data possible of brothers: Aaron, Josiah, Jesse Greer, in Miss. in 1820. Father fought in Revolution. Mrs. Cordelia Greer Williams, 404 Donaldson Ave., San Antonio 1, Texas.

H-'47. (a) **Hammock.**—Ancestry wanted of Jackson Hammock (1808-12/31/1883) and his wife Rebecca (Mrs. Hardaway) (1803-Oct. 1874). Both buried Mt. Zion Church, Chambers County, Alabama. From Heard County, Georgia, to Tallapoosa County, Alabama. Married Jones County, Georgia, about 1820. Children: Betsy married Crosby; Mary married Downs; Nannie (born 1838) married Smith; Gillie Ann married Henry Hawkins Howard May 3, 1854; Jane married Downs.

(b) **Howard.**—Wanted ancestry of Hawkins Howard living Fulton or DeKalb County, Georgia, in 1837, died about that time. His wife was Miss Crow. Was she daughter of Abner and Annis Crow who were living there at that time? Hawkins Howard had a daughter Annis. Known names of other children: John, James and Emily. Henry Hawkins married Gillie Ann Hammock. Mrs. Judson Darden, P. O. Box 265, Sylacauga, Alabama.

H-'47. (a) **Dale-Stevenson.**—Who were these

three women? Sarah Stevenson wife of John Dale of Somerset, Worcester Co., Md. Married Saint Martins Church about 1729. Cited in his will probated Jan. 10, 1782. A son James in Rev. War. Married about 1760 ——— and had Joshua who mar. Esther ———.

(b) **Booth.**—Data wanted and Rev. War service if any of Reuben, John and James Booth who entered land lottery with about thirty others Feb. 3, 1804, Oglethorpe Co., Ga. Reuben married Jul. 18, 1803 Og. Co. Mary Moss dau. of Nathaniel of John of Goochland Co. Va. Reuben believed of Va. origin. Were John and James his kin? C. G. Kibbe, 3620 Fifth Ave., Los Angeles 16, Calif.

H-'47. (a) **Dull.**—James Dull, American colonist to Louisiana from Montgomery County, Pa. Settled on land of Stephen Girard, Philadelphia philanthropist. Succession in Ouachita Parish Court records 1845 cite land inheritance from his father in Pa. Desire father's name, ancestry and Revolutionary War Record. Have Dutch dowry chest said to have been carried by him as a dispatch box throughout Revolutionary War.

(b) **Esseigh.**—Elizabeth Esseigh said to have been a child during the Revolutionary War and to have molded bullets in a fort or stockade in Montgomery County, Pa. Married Dull—was mother of James Dull who settled in Louisiana under Stephen Girard. Desire information regarding her birth, death, marriage and ancestry. Mrs. Charles M. Mitchell, 123 North Sixth Street, Monroe, Louisiana.

With the September issue, I, owing to ill health, resign as Genealogical Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, a position which I have held since June 1938.

Throughout those years I have never failed to file my "copy" on the "10th of the second month preceding publication." My associations with the Editors and officials have been most pleasant.

Through voluminous correspondence connected with the duties of this department, I have been in contact with thousands of members and non-members throughout the United States; also from China, Cuba and South America, all seeking to know more of their family history. After all, the history of a nation is just the combined records of its people and whether one's residence here is of long or of short duration, each should know and record the part that their very own have played "to Make and Preserve us a Nation."

Thanking one and all for splendid consideration and co-operation, in the words of Tiny Tim "God Bless You Every One."

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER.

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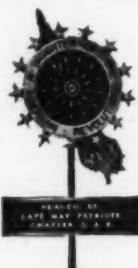
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